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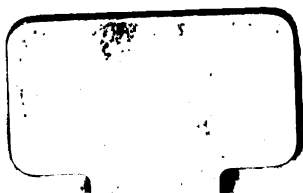
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EULENSTEIN'S
GERMAN GRAMMAR

44. 324.





AN EASY
INTRODUCTION
TO THE
GERMAN LANGUAGE;

CONTAINING

THE ELEMENTS OF GRAMMAR—PROGRESSIVE EXERCISES—SELECT
READING LESSONS—A COLLECTION OF THE MOST NECESSARY
WORDS—A SERIES OF FAMILIAR SENTENCES (FOR
TRAVELLERS)—AND A COLLECTION OF
IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS.

FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS AND PRIVATE TEACHING.

BY
CHARLES EULENSTEIN,

PROFESSOR OF THE GERMAN LANGUAGE AT BATH.

SECOND EDITION, MUCH IMPROVED.

LONDON:
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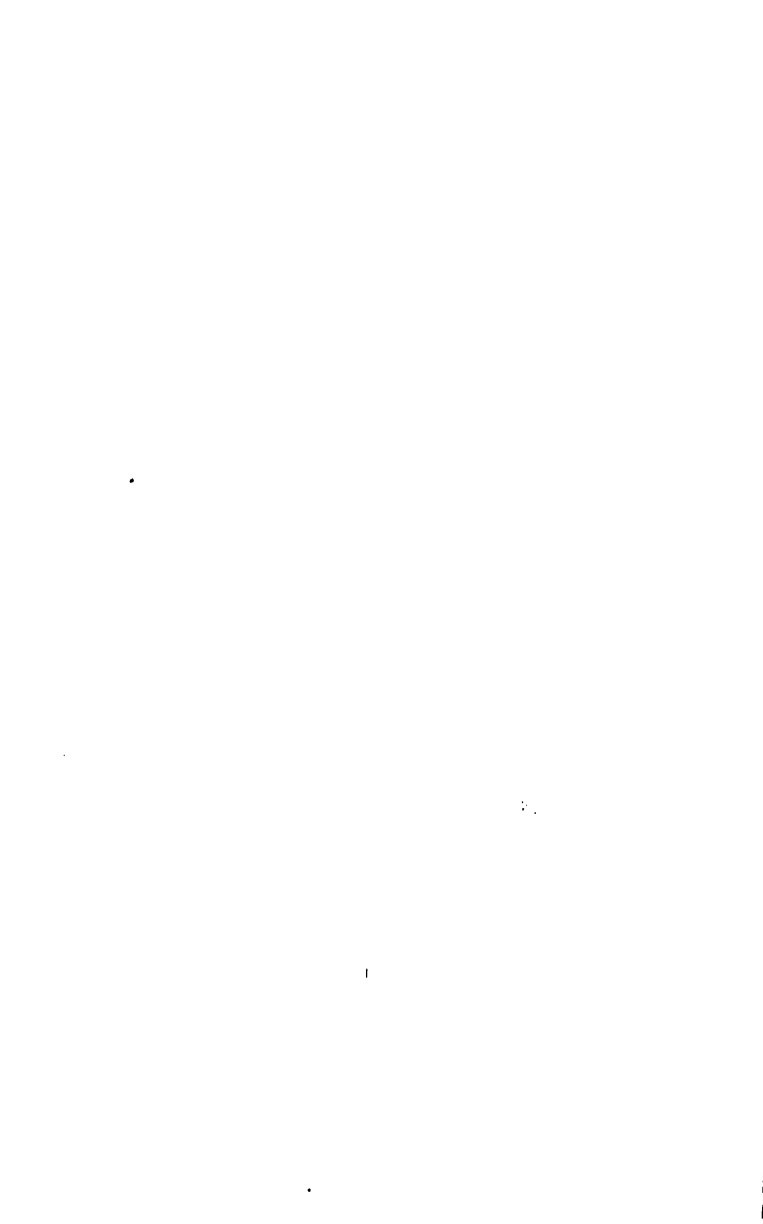


TO MY PUPILS.

IF it had not been for your exceeding kindness, and for the desire repeatedly expressed by many of you, that I should publish a German Grammar, the present volume would never have appeared. To whom then can I dedicate it with so much propriety as to yourselves? In doing this, I embrace with pleasure the opportunity afforded me of returning you my warmest and most sincere thanks for the great indulgence, attention, and encouragement with which you have been pleased to honour me during the sixteen years that I have taught amongst you, and for which I must ever remain deeply grateful.

C. EULENSTEIN.

Bath, March 1844.



PREFACE.

THE following pages were originally written by the author, for his own use in teaching his native language. The rapid progress made by many of his pupils, and the flattering approbation which they have been pleased to express of his system of teaching, have induced him to publish the present work. The object which he had in view, has not been to produce an elaborate treatise, but merely to furnish the teacher with a manual by which he might enable his pupils to read, speak, and write the German language, in the shortest possible time consistent with accuracy. For this reason he has given only such rules as are of real and practical utility ; and he has accompanied these with examples consisting of words and sentences which occur in the daily intercourse of life. The author is, indeed, so much convinced of the utility of familiar sentences, that he ventures to look upon this part of his work as one of its most important points, and has, therefore, arranged all the exercises in a familiar style.

It is generally admitted, that persons who reside in a foreign country acquire the language quickly. Now, when we consider by what simple and easy means this is done, we may hope, in part at least, to accomplish the same end at home. Let us trace the steps of one who visits a foreign country for the purpose of acquiring the language, and we shall find that in his daily intercourse with the natives, the student acquires a certain number of expressions of frequent occurrence, and by hearing these phrases continually repeated, he gains confidence in speaking, and is thus soon able to express himself on familiar subjects. In visiting the theatre, it is not from works of the most elevated style that he derives the greatest benefit as regards the language; on the contrary, he profits chiefly by the smaller and more familiar pieces. Again, if he take up a newspaper, he does not begin with reading the leading articles of politics and science, but he endeavours to make out the news of the week and the smaller articles. Thus he goes on till he finds himself in possession of a variety of sentences and idioms of practical use; and if he then take up a grammar, he finds many of the rules intelligible, because the examples referring to them have already become familiar to him.

'The author of this work does not pretend to say that all these advantages may be obtained at home ; but we ought not, on that account, to neglect incorporating the principle, so far as it is practicable, in our method of teaching.

The following work is an attempt to supply the teacher with materials necessary for such a purpose. The grammar contains only those rules which are most necessary, and of general application ; and every rule is accompanied by a familiar example. The exercises are strictly progressive, and as they consist throughout of sentences of daily occurrence, they will be found particularly useful to those who wish to speak the German language. Every word, when first used in the exercises, will be found explained at the foot.

The exercises are followed by a vocabulary of the most necessary words, and if the student, in learning the vocabulary, will accustom himself to repeat *der, die, das*, before each noun, according to its gender, he will find the association thus formed in his mind very valuable when he enters on the study of the declensions. This is one of the most difficult parts of German grammar ; for that reason the actual study

of the declensions should be deferred till the pupil has completed the study of verbs and pronouns.

The book concludes with a collection of select sentences and idioms, in German and English, which are followed by a selection of easy poetry.

As the author of these pages entertains the hope that this little work will be introduced into schools, he need scarcely add, that he has carefully avoided every expression which is in the least degree objectionable for youth.

PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION.

Since the publication of the First Edition of this Grammar, the author has had the honour of instructing several hundreds of English persons in his native language. Having found a daily increasing desire on the part of the pupil to speak German, he was naturally led to the idea of making such additions to his work as would materially assist the pupil in this object.

For this purpose he has added a few comprehensive Rules followed by numerous sentences in the most familiar style. But the chief improvement has been effected in the exercises. These have been entirely remodelled, and the author flatters himself, that they will now be found not only strictly progressive, but also more conversational, and will therefore naturally enable the pupil to express himself at an early period on a variety of familiar subjects. The author

concludes with a sincere wish, that his little work may prove useful to a nation, which will ever command the respect and admiration of foreigners, and to which during a residence of seventeen years he owes much gratitude.

Bath, April, 1844.

2, Henrietta Street.

ELEMENTS

OF

GERMAN GRAMMAR.

§ 1. THE ALPHABET AND PRONUNCIATION.

<i>Letters.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>English.</i>	<i>Pronunciation.</i>	<i>Examples.</i>
A	a	ah	a like <i>a</i> in <i>part</i> . . .	aber, Aber.
B	b	bey	b as in English, but a a little stronger at the end of words or syllables . . .	Baum, bald, lieb Dieb.
C	c	tsey	c like <i>k</i> before <i>a, o, u,</i> like <i>ts</i> before <i>e, i, y</i>	
D	d	dey	d as in English, but stronger at the end of syllables.	Gentner, Cicero.
E	e	ey	e either like <i>a</i> in <i>same,</i> or like <i>e</i> in <i>fare,</i> a difference to be learned by practice	Ehre, beten, leben, geben.
F	f	eff	f as in English . . .	
G	g	gey	g like <i>g</i> in <i>go,</i> at the beginning of a word, but at the end or in the mid- dle of a word it has a guttural sound; after <i>n</i> it has a nasal sound	geben, Gott, gegen, wenig, zwingen, bringen.

<i>Letters.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>English.</i>	<i>Pronunciation.</i>	<i>Examples.</i>
H h	hah	h	at the beginning of a word as in English; in the middle and at the end of a word, and after t, it is mute, but serves to lengthen the syllable	Put, Hals, Hand, Haus, That, sah, sehen.
I i	ee	i	like <i>i</i> in <i>ill</i>	ich, mir, immer.
J j	yot	j	like <i>y</i> in <i>yes</i>	ja, Jahr.
K k	kah	k	as in English, but never mute	Kirche, Küche, Knabe.
L l	ell	l	as in English . . .	Land, Luft.
M m	em	m	" " . . .	Mond, Mann.
N n	en	n	" " . . .	Nacht, nein, nicht.
O o	o	o	" " . . .	Oh, Ort, ohne.
P p	peh	p	" " . . .	Paar, Post.
Q q	koo	q	" " . . .	Quaal, Quelle.
R r	err	r	" " . . .	Rose, reich, arm.
S s	ess	s	" " . . .	Spiel, los, es, ist.

N. B. The small *s* is used at the end of syllables.

T t	teh	t	as in English, but before <i>ton</i> like <i>ts</i> . . .	Tag, Trost, Nation.
U u	oo	u	like <i>oo</i> in English . .	Uhr, Hund, unb.
V v	fow	v	like <i>f</i> in English . .	Water, Vogel.
W w	vay	w	like <i>v</i> in <i>Virgil</i> . .	Wein, was.
X x	iks	x	as in English . . .	Alexander, Kerres.
Y y	ipsilon	y	like <i>y</i> in <i>syllable</i> . .	Ophe.
Z z	tsett	z	like <i>ts</i>	zu, Zeit, Zahn.

THE VOWELS ARE—

a e i o u

THE DIPHTHONGS ARE—

Letters.	Pronunciation.	Examples.
Äe ä	as <i>a</i> in <i>hare</i>	Bär, Käse.
De ö	as <i>eu</i> in the French <i>feu</i>	hören.
Ue ü	as <i>u</i> in the French <i>plus</i>	Thür, für.
Au au	as <i>ou</i> in <i>house</i>	Haus, aus.
Ei	} like the English word <i>eye</i> . . .	Ei or Ey, Freiheit.
Ey ey		
Ai ai	} a little broader than <i>ei</i> .	
Ay ay		
ie	like <i>ee</i> in <i>meet</i>	die Biene.
Eu eu	as <i>oy</i> in <i>boy</i> or <i>oi</i> in <i>moist</i> . . .	heute, Zeute.
Neu äu	a little broader than <i>eu</i>	Häuser, Bäume.

THE COMPOUND CONSONANTS ARE—

- ch ...pronounced like *k* before *a, o, r*, at the beginning of words : Christus, Chor, &c., and also before *s* : Fuchs—
in all other cases it has a guttural sound, which must be learned from a native : Sicht, auch, euch.
- sch...pronounced like the English *sh* : Schaaf, scheinen ; but
when the *s* belongs to the preceding syllable, it is printed small (*ß*) and pronounced with it : ein bißchen.
- ph...as in English : Philosoph.
- ts ...like *ts*, but rather stronger : Rüge.
- ss (ss) used in the middle of words, and ß at the end.
- ck, ff, ll, mm, nn, pp, rr, ss, ß, serve to shorten the syllables.

Exercises for Pronunciation.

Mal, Biene, Carl, Dach, Dieb, Ey, Eule, Fuchs, Gesicht, Haus,
Hände, ich, ja, Jahr, Knabe, Sicht, Mund, nein, Doh, Pfund,

del. twenty million years.
 = Nacht, der Stille.

ARTICLE.

Plural.

For all three genders.
 die, the
 der, of the
 den, to the
 die, the.

ARTICLE.

No Plur.

Neut.

ein, a
 eines, of a
 einem, to a
 ein, a.

GENDERS.

MASCULINE.

...en.
 ... seasons, months, and days of the

...ant, ling.

FEMININE.

... of women.
 ... relating to women; except. das
 ... das Mädchen, das Fräulein.
 ... of rivers: die Donau, die Elbe, die Rheser.
 ... in ei, en, bei, in, bei, schaft, ung, ur.

III.—NAMES.

... of the Alphabet.

2. All diminutives.
3. All infinitives employed as substantives.
4. Names of metals ; except, *der Stahl, der Zink, der Zombach*.

5. Names of countries, towns, villages ; except, *die Schweiz, die Türken, die Wallachei*.

Note.—In compound substantives the last fixes the gender.

As the above rules comprise only a small number of nouns, the gender of many can only be acquired by habit.

§ 5. DECLENSION OF SUBSTANTIVES.

The following table is compiled from Dr. Noehden's system of declensions. The whole plan of that learned grammarian enables the student to decline every noun existing in the German language ; but the rules are so complicated, and the exceptions so numerous, as to exhaust the most ardent zeal and perseverance. The author of the present little work has therefore bestowed much of his time in reducing these rules to the smallest possible number ; this he has accomplished by excluding all observations which refer only to words of rare occurrence. By this method, the study of German declensions will be found to have been much facilitated. The following general rules will be found useful.

1. The dative plural of all nouns ends in *n*.
2. Nouns feminine always remain unaltered in the singular.
3. Feminines in *e* add an *n* to all cases in the plural.
4. Masculines in *e* take an additional *n* in all the cases, singular and plural.
5. Nouns masculine always form the gen. sing. in *s*, *es*, *n*, or *en*.
6. Nouns neuter form theirs in *s* or *es*.

I. FEMININES.

Singular.	Plural.
N. —	N. n e en
G. —	G. n e en
D. —	D. n en en
A. —	A. n e en

This declension contains all nouns of the fem. gender.

The singular remains unaltered through all its cases.

Formation of the plural—

When the singular ends in *e*, *el*, *er*, the plural takes *n* through all its cases.

Monosyllables ending in a consonant, form their plural in *e*, and change their vowels *a*, *o*, *u*, into *ä*, *ö*, *ü*.

Note.—The following monosyllables are exceptions to this rule, and form their plural in *en*.

die Art	die Schrift
Burg	Schulb
Cur	Spur
Form	That
Pflicht	Uhr
Post	Wahl
Quaal	Zahl
Schlacht	Zeit.

N.B. Mutter and Tochter have in the plur. Mütter and Töchter.

All nouns not comprised in the above two rules form their plural in *en*.

II. MASCULINES & NEUTERS.

Singular.	Plural.
N. —	N. —
G. s	G. —
D. —	D. n
A. —	A. —

This declension contains—

1. All masculines and neuters in *el*, *en*, *er*.

2. All diminutives in *chen* and *lein*.

3. Neuters in *e*.

4. Masculines in *eur*.

5. The following masculines: *der Thee*, *der Kaffee*, *der Käse*, *der Nachbar*.

The following change their vowels *a*, *o*, *u*, into *ä*, *ö*, *ü*—

der Apfel	der Nagel
Bruder	Pächter
Garten	Schwager
Graben	Vater
Haſen	Vogel

N. B.—Der Laden has Läden in the plural when it means a shop, but when it means a window shutter, it has Läden.

The following take an *n* in the plural.

das Auge	der Pantoffel
der Vater	Stachel
Bauer	Stiefel
Nachbar	Wetter

III. MASCULINES.

Singular.	Plural.
N. — —	N. en n
G. en n	G. en n
D. en n	D. en n
A. en n	A. en n

This declension contains—

1. All masculines in *e* of more than one syllable, except *der Käse*, *der Kaffee*.

2. All masculines of more than one syllable ending in *st*, except *der Pfaffst*, which belongs to the 4th declension.

3. Two monosyllables in *st*; *der Fürst*, *der Christ*.

4. Foreign words in *ant*, *at*, *ast*, *ent*, *et*, *ist*, *it*, with the accent on the last syllable: *as*, *Advocat*, *Klient*, *Christ*.

5. The following masculines of different terminations:—

Architect	Pagestolz	Philosoph
Barbar	Feld	Psalm
Bär	Herr	Student
Comerad	Hirt	Theolog
Fels	Mensch	Thor
Graf	Karr	Tyrann

6. One neuter, *Herz*, which makes *Herzens* in the genitive.

The following have *ens* in the genitive:—

der Funke	Hause
Friede	Karpfe
Fußtapfe	Name
Gedanke	Game
Glaube	Wille

IV. MASCULINES & NEUTERS.

Singular.	Plural.
N. — —	N. e er
G. es s	G. e er
D. e —	D. en ern
A. — —	A. e er

This declension contains all those masculines and neuters which are not included in the other declensions.

The *e* in the genitive and dative cases is sometimes omitted for the sake of euphony.

Most nouns take *e* in the plural; but the following form their plurals in *er*:—

Masculines — *Gott*, *Geist*, *Leib*, *Mann*, *Ort*, *Wald*, *Wurm*.

Neuters — *Amt*, *Augenlied*, *Bad*, *Bild*, *Blatt*, *Brett*, *Buch*, *Dach*, *Dorf*, *Ey*, *Faß*, *Feld*, *Glas*, *Glied*, *Grab*, *Gut*, *Haupt*, *Haus*, *Holz*, *Hospital*, *Huhn*, *Kalb*, *Kind*, *Kleid*, *Kraut*, *Lamm*, *Licht*, *Lied*, *Loch*, *Nest*, *Rad*, *Regiment*, *Schild*, *Schloß*, *Schwert*, *Thal*, *Volk*, *Weib*.

N. B.—All those nouns which form their plural in *er* change their vowels in the plural. Many other nouns likewise change the vowels in the plural.

§ 6. DECLENSION OF PROPER NAMES.

Proper names may be declined with the definite article, in which case the noun remains unaltered.

When proper names are declined without the article, the names take *s*, *es* or *ens*, in the genitive, and *n* or *en* in the dative and accusative :—

N.	Friedrich	Maria	Franz
G.	Friedrichs	Mariens	Franzens

Names of towns are generally declined with *s* in the genitive ; but that case is more frequently expressed by the preposition *von* : Example—*die Einwohner von Paris*, the inhabitants of Paris.

§ 7. ADDITIONAL REMARKS ON THE ARTICLE AND SUBSTANTIVE.

The following nouns form their singular after the fourth, and their plural after the third declension :—

das Auge, the eye	der Sporn, the spur
der Diamant, the diamond	der Staat, the state
das Insect, the insect	der Strahl, the ray
der Mast, the mast	der Thron, the throne
das Ohr, the ear	der Unterthan, the subject
der Pfau, the peacock	der Zierrath, the ornament

§ 8. The following masculines and neuters, expressing weight, measure or number, are used in the singular only.

der Bogen, the sheet	das Glas, the glass
das Buch, the quire	der Grad, the degree
das Duzend, the dozen	das Loth, the ounce

das Paar,* the pair

das Rieß, the ream

das Pfund, the pound

der Zoll, the inch

§ 9. Substantives expressing measure, weight, number, or quality, require the words following them in the nominative (instead of the English *of*).

zwei Buch Papier, two quires of paper

drei Bogen Papier, three sheets of paper

vier duzend Citronen, four dozen of lemons

fünf Glas Wein, five glasses of wine

sechs Loth Thee, six ounces of tea

sieben paar Tauben, seven pairs of pigeons

acht Ellen Leinwand, eight yards of linen

neun Flaschen Wein, nine bottles of wine

zehn Tassen Thee, ten cups of tea

ein paar Nüsse, a few nuts.

§ 10. But when only a part of a certain quantity is meant, the genitive, or more frequently the preposition *von* with the dative is used: Example—

Geben Sie mir drei Pfund von diesem Zucker, give me three pounds of this sugar.

§ 11. The names of months, places, towns, kingdoms, and empires, are used without an article in those instances where the English use the preposition *of*: Examples—

der Monat Mai, the month of May

die Stadt Berlin, the town of Berlin

das Dorf Weston, the village of Weston

das Königreich Hannover, the kingdom of Hanover

das Kaiserthum Rußland, the empire of Russia.

* Ein Paar is often used in the signification of a *few*: geben Sie mir ein paar Pflaumen, give me a few plums.

This form is also used :—

1. After the definite numeral *ein, eine, ein.*
2. After the indefinite numeral *kein, keine, kein.*
3. After the possessive pronouns *mein, dein, sein, unser.*
4. After the personal pronouns *ich, du, er*, and the adverbs *wenig and mehr.*

THIRD FORM.

Without an Article.

	Singular.		Plural.
	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
N.	er	e	eß
G.	eß	er	eß
D.	em	er	em
A.	en	e	eß

Obs.—When several adjectives follow each other in the genitive or dative singular, or in the genitive plural, only the first takes *eß, em, er*, and the following ones take *en*; but this is done only for the sake of euphony; and many modern authors decline all the adjectives.

§ 13. Adjectives are, in German, frequently used as substantives, but declined like adjectives; such are—

der Fremde, the stranger	ein Fremder, a stranger
der Gelehrte, the learned man	ein Gelehrter, a learned man
der Bediente, the servant	ein Bedienter, a servant
der Deutsche, the German	ein Deutscher, a German
der Verwandte, the relation	ein Verwandter, a relation
der Bekannte, the acquaintance	ein Bekannter, an acquaintance
der Reisende, the traveller	ein Reisender, a traveller
der Gesandte, the ambassador	ein Gesandter, an ambassador
der Gefangene, the prisoner	ein Gefangener, a prisoner

§ 14. DEGREES OF COMPARISON.

The comparative is formed by adding *er* or *r* to the positive,* and the superlative by adding *este* or *ste* with the article : as—

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
roth, red	röther, redder	der, die, das, rötheste, the reddest
weise, wise	weiser, wiser	der, die, das, weiseste, the wisest
schön, fine	schöner, finer	der, die, das, schönste, the finest

§ 15. Monosyllabic adjectives, having the vowels *a*, *o*, *u* in their root, change those vowels into *ä*, *ö*, *ü*, in the comparative and superlative.

The following monosyllabic adjectives are exceptions to the preceding rule, and do not change their vowel—bunt, variegated; fade, insipid; falsch, false; flach, flat; froh, joyful, glad; hohl, hollow; hold, kind; kahl, bald; lahm, lame; los, loose; matt, faint; glatt, flat; plump, clumsy; rasch, quick; roh, raw; rund, round; sanft, soft, mild, gentle; schlaff, loose; schlank, slender; schroff, rugged; stolz, proud; stumm, dumb; stumpf, blunt; toll, mad; voll, full; wahr, true; zahm, tame.

§ 16. When different qualities of the same object are compared, the comparative is formed by *mehr* : Example—die Mutter ist mehr schwach als krank, the mother is more weak than ill.

§ 17. The following adjectives form their comparative by *mehr*, and their superlatives by *am meisten* :—angst, anxious; bereit, ready; feind, hostile; gram, bearing hatred; recht, right; unrecht, wrong; leid, sorry.

* When the positive ends in *el*, *en*, *er*, it loses the *e* before *l* in the comparative: Example—edel, comparat. *ebler*.

§ 18. The superlative is often followed by *von* or *unter* :
 Ex.—*er ist der tapferste von den* (or *unter den*) *Offizieren*, he is the bravest of the officers.

§ 19. When the superlative is used adverbially, it is usually formed with *am* : Examples—

ich trinke am liebsten Wasser, I like best to drink water.

er spielt am besten, he plays best.

§ 20. The following adjectives and adverbs are irregularly formed.

gut, good	besser, better	der beste, the best
balb, soon	eher, sooner	am ehesten, soonest
hoch, high*	höher, higher	der höchste, the highest
gern, willingly	lieber, rather, more willingly	am liebsten, most willingly
nahe, near	näher nearer	der nächste, the nearest
viel, much	mehr more	am meisten, the most

§ 21. The comparative and the superlative are in German subject to the same declension as the positive.

§ 22. When the English *most* is preceded by the indefinite article, it does not signify the highest degree, but a very high degree, and in that case the Germans do not use the superlative, but employ the adverb *sehr* (sometimes *höchst*), as : *sie ist eine sehr angenehme Dame*, she is a most agreeable lady.

§ 23. *One*, after an adjective, is never translated into German : Examples—

Wollen Sie einen Apfel essen? will you eat an apple?

Hier ist ein sehr guter, here is a very good one.

* *Hoch* drops the *c* in the positive when *e* is added to it: Example, *der hohe Berg*, the high mountain.

§ 24. THE NUMERALS.

I. THE CARDINAL NUMBERS.

0 Null	13 dreizehn	70 siebenzig
1 ein or eins	14 vierzehn	80 achtzig
2 zwei or zwey	15 fünfzehn	90 neunzig
3 drei	16 sechzehn	100 hundert
4 vier	17 siebenzehn	101 hundert unt ein
5 fünf	18 achtzehn	
6 sechs	19 neunzehn	1000 tausend
7 sieben	20 zwanzig	10000 zehn tausend
8 acht	21 ein und zwanzig	1000000 eine Million
9 neun	30 dreißig	1838 ein tausend acht hundert und acht und dreißig
10 zehn	40 vierzig	
11 elf or eilf	50 fünfzig	
12 zwölf	60 sechzig	

Ein, eine, ein, is declined like the definite article, but when it is preceded by the article or a pronoun, it is declined like an adjective: Examples—Nom. der Eine; Gen. des Einen.

When Ein is used substantively without an article, it is declined like an adjective in the third form: Examples—einer, eine, eines: Einer der Männer, one of the men.

Eins is indeclinable: es schlägt eins, it strikes one (o'clock).

Zwei and drei are declinable if they are not preceded by an article, and have in the genitive zweier and dreier, and in the dative zweien and dreien.

§ 25. The hours of the day are numbered in the following manner:—ein Uhr, one o'clock; ein Viertel nach ein Uhr, or ein Viertel auf zwei Uhr, a quarter past one; halb zwei Uhr, half past one o'clock; ein Viertel vor zwei Uhr, or drei Viertel auf zwei Uhr, a quarter before two; zwei Uhr, two o'clock.

§ 26. When a cardinal number precedes a substantive of the masculine or neuter gender, expressing measure, weight or number, that substantive is used in the singular: Example—

zwei Pfund Thee, two pounds of tea (see § 8).

§ 27.—II. THE ORDINAL NUMBERS.

1st der erste	8th der achte	15th der fünfzehnte
2nd „ zweite	9th „ neunte	16th „ sechzehnte
3rd „ dritte	10th „ zehnte	17th „ siebzehnte
4th „ vierte	11th „ elfte	18th „ achtzehnte
5th „ fünfte	12th „ zwölfte	19th „ neunzehnte
6th „ sechste	13th „ dreizehnte	20th „ zwanzigste
7th „ siebente	14th „ vierzehnte	

The other ordinal numbers are formed by adding *ste* to the cardinals.

Note.—The ordinal numbers are adjectives, and are declined as such.

§ 28.—III. PARTITIVE NUMBERS AND NUMBERS OF PROPORTION.

halb, half	ein dutzend, a dozen
anderthalb, one and a half	zweifach, two-fold [place]
dritthalb, two and a half	erstens, firstly (in the first
viertelhalb, three and a half	zweitens, secondly
einmal, once	drittens, thirdly
zweimal, twice	einerlei, of one kind
ein paar, a couple, or a few	zweierlei, of two kinds.

§ 29. PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

<i>First Person.</i>		<i>Second Person.</i>	
Singular.	Plural.	Singular.	Plural.
N. <i>ich</i> , I	<i>wir</i> , we	N. <i>du</i> , thou	<i>ihr</i> , you
G. <i>meiner</i> , of me	<i>unser</i> , of us	G. <i>deiner</i> , of thee	<i>euer</i> , of you
D. <i>mir</i> , to me	<i>uns</i> , to us	D. <i>dir</i> , to thee	<i>euch</i> , to you
A. <i>mir</i> , me	<i>uns</i> , us	A. <i>dir</i> , to thee	<i>euch</i> , you

Third Person.

Singular.		Plural.	
<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>For the three genders.</i>
N. <i>er</i> , he	<i>sie</i> , she	<i>es</i> , it	<i>sie</i> , they
G. <i>seiner</i> , of him	<i>ihrer</i> , of her	<i>seiner</i> , of it	<i>ihrer</i> , of them
D. <i>ihm</i> , to him	<i>ihr</i> , to her	<i>ihm</i> , to it	<i>ihnen</i> , to them
A. <i>ihn</i> , him	<i>sie</i> , her	<i>es</i> , it	<i>sie</i> , them

Note.—*Sich* is a reflexive pronoun for the dative and accusative singular and plural: *er liebt sich*, he loves himself; *sie lieben sich*, they love one another; *sie lobt sich*, she praises herself. (*See Reflective Verbs.*)

§ 30. The genitive of these pronouns is only used after certain adjectives and verbs which govern that case (see § 96). In other instances the preposition *von* with the dative is employed to express the English *of*: Example—*ich spreche von ihm*, I speak of him.

§ 31. As the personal pronoun in German must agree in gender with the person or thing it represents, the English pronoun *it* can only be rendered in German by *es*, when the substantive to which it refers is of the neuter gender (in

German); but when the preceding substantive is of the masculine or feminine gender, *er* and *sie* must be used for the nominative, and *ihn* and *sie* for the accusative: Examples—

Wo ist der Hund ?	Where is the dog ?
Er ist hier.	It is here.
Haben Sie ihn gesehen ?	Have you seen it ?
Haben Sie das Haus gesehen ?	Have you seen the house ?
Ich habe es gesehen.	I have seen it.
Wo ist meine Uhr ?	Where is my watch ?
Sie ist hier.	It is here.
Haben Sie sie gesehen ?	Have you seen it ?

§ 32. *Es* is also used as an indefinite pronoun, joined with all genders and numbers: Examples—*es* regnet, it rains; *es* ist ein Knabe, it is a boy; *es* sind Knaben, they are boys; *es* ist ein Mann, it is a man; *es* ist eine Frau, it is a woman; *es* sind viele Damen hier, there are many ladies here.

§ 33. MANNER OF ADDRESS IN GERMAN.

a. The second person singular *du* is used by near relations and very intimate friends of the same age. (N.B. A boy may be addressed thus by a stranger.)

b. *Er* he, *sie* she, and *ih* you, are used in addressing people of low rank.

c. The third person plural *Sie*, written with a capital *S*, is used in polite life, and is now become general; it ought to be used in addressing one or several persons, and particularly in speaking to strangers.

Note.—Formerly *Ihr* was more used in addressing persons, and in poetry and tragedies it is still found.

§ 34. CONJUNCTIVE POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

Singular.			Plural.
<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>For all three genders.</i>
mein	meine	mein, my	meine, my
dein	deine	dein, thy	deine, thy
sein	seine	sein, his	seine, his
ihr	ihre	ihr, her	ihre, her
unser	unsere	unser, our	unsere, our
euer	eure	euer, your*	eure, your
ihr	ihre	ihr, their	ihre, their

These pronouns are used before nouns, and are declined thus :—

Singular.			Plural.
<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>For all three genders.</i>
N. mein	meine	mein	meine, my
G. meines	meiner	meines	meiner, of my
D. meinem	meiner	meinem	meinen, to my
A. meinen	meine	mein	meine, my

In the same manner are declined dein, sein, ihr, unser, euer, ihr.

§ 35. In German, possessive pronouns agree with the possessor ; sein, therefore, refers to a possessor of the masculine or neuter gender, and ihr to one of the feminine gender ; but the terminations vary according to the gender and number of the person or object possessed : Examples, mein Vater, my father ; meine Mutter, my mother ; mein Haus, my house ;

* It has been stated (§ 33) that the third person plural is used for the polite form of address : this custom also extends to the possessive pronoun ; the English *your* must therefore be expressed by Ihr, Ihre, Ihre, with a capital I : Examples, dies ist Ihr Hut, this is your hat ; hier ist Ihre Mutter, here is your mother, wo ist Ihr Haus, where is your house ?

sein Vater, his father ; seine Mutter, his mother ; sein Haus, his house ; ihr Vater, her father ; ihre Mutter, her mother ; ihr Haus, her house.

§ 36. ABSOLUTE POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

These are of two forms, which may be used indifferently.

FIRST FORM.

With the Definite Article.

Singular.

<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
N. der meinige	die meinige	das meinige, mine
G. des meinigen	der meinigen	des meinigen, of mine
D. dem meinigen	der meinigen	dem meinigen, to mine
A. den meinigen	die meinige	das meinige, mine

Plural.

For all three genders.

N. die meinigen, mine
G. der meinigen, of mine
D. den meinigen, to mine
A. die meinigen, mine

In this manner are declined : der deintge, thine ; der seinige, his ; der ihrige, hers ; der unsrige, ours ; der eurige, yours ; der ihrige, theirs ; der Ihrige, yours.

Note.—Der meine is sometimes used instead of der meinige.

SECOND FORM.

Without an Article.

Singular.			Plural.
<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>For all three genders.</i>
N. meiner	meine	meines, mine	meine, mine
G. meines	meiner	meines, of mine	meiner, of mine
D. meinem	meiner	meinem, to mine	meinen, to mine
A. meinen	meine	meines, mine	meine, mine

In this manner are declined :—*deiner, thine ; seiner, his ; ihrer, hers ; unserer, ours ; eurer, yours ; ihrer, theirs, and Ihrer, yours.*

§ 37. The third person plural being used for the polite form of address, the English *yours* is to be rendered in German by *Ihrer, Ihre, Ihres, or der Ihrige, die Ihrige, das Ihrige*, according to the gender of the object possessed.

Dies ist nicht mein Buch, sondern das Ihrige (or Ihres), this is not my book, but yours.

Wessen Feder ist dies ? Es ist die Ihrige (or Ihre), whose pen is this ? It is yours.

Mein Vater ist gesund, und der Ihrige ist krank, my father is healthy, and yours is ill.

§ 38. Sometimes *mein, dein, sein, etc.* is used in reference to a substantive without any addition ; this is done, when simply a possession is implied, as :—

der Garten ist mein, the garden is mine.

diese Uhr ist mein, this watch is mine.

das Buch ist sein, the book is his.

But when a comparison of possession is implied, the absolute pronouns must be used : Examples—

Wessen Feder ist dies ? Es ist die meinige (or meine), whose pen is this ? It is mine.

Wessen Hut ist dies ? Es ist der meinige (or meiner), whose hat is this ? It is mine.

§ 39. DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

These are—

<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
<i>dieser,</i>	<i>diese,</i>	<i>dieses.</i>
<i>jener,</i>	<i>jene,</i>	<i>jenes.</i>
<i>solcher,</i>	<i>solche,</i>	<i>solches.</i>

<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
der,	die,	daß.
derselbe,	dieselbe,	daselbe.
derjenige,	diejenige,	dasjenige.

DECLENSION OF THE PRECEDING.

§ 40.

	Singular.			Plural.
	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>For all three genders.</i>
N. dieser	diese	dieses (or dieß),*	this	diese, these
G. dieses	dieser	dieses, of this		dieser, of these
D. diesem	dieser	diesem, to this		diesen, to these
A. diesen	diese	dieses, this		diese, these.

In this manner are declined:—

jener, jene, jenes, that
solcher, solche, solcheß, such.

§ 41.

	Singular.			Plural.
	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>For all three genders.</i>
N. der	die	daß, this or that		die, these or those
G. dessen	deren	dessen		deren
D. dem	der	dem		denen
A. den	die	daß		die

§ 42.

	Singular.			Plural.
	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>For all three genders.</i>
N. derjenige	diejenige	dasjenige		diejenigen
G. dessenigen	derjenigen	dessenigen		derjenigen
D. demjenigen	derjenigen	demjenigen		denjenigen
A. denjenigen	diejenige	dasjenige		diejenigen

In this manner is declined, derselbe, dieselbe, daselbe.

* The neuter dieß or dieß (also daß) is placed before and after the verb *sein*, without any distinction of gender and number: Example—*dieß ist meine Tochter*, this is my daughter; *dieß sind Rosen*, these are roses; *was für Bücher sind das?* What sort of books are these?

§ 43. These pronouns may be joined to substantives, or stand by themselves. They agree in either case with the noun in gender, number, and case.

§ 44. *Solcher, solche, solches*, is sometimes preceded by an indefinite article, and in that case it is declined like an adjective of the second form : Ex. ein *solcher* Mann, such a man ; eine *solche* Frau, such a woman ; ein *solches* Pferd, such a horse.

§ 45. *Derjenige, diejenige, dasjenige*, is used before relative pronouns, and often expresses the English *he, she* : Example, *derjenige, welcher es sagte, hat Recht*, he who said it is right.

§ 46. As the exact use of these various pronouns is best acquired by examples, the following sentences ought to be carefully analysed, and learned by heart :—

dieser Wein ist gut, this wine is good.

diese Dame ist reich, this lady is rich.

jener Schirm ist mein, that umbrella is mine.

hier sind zwei Äpfel, nehmen Sie diesen, here are two apples, take this one.

hier sind drei Bücher, nehmen Sie dieses, here are three books, take this one.

dies ist dieselbe Frau, this is the same woman.

ich sah Ihren Freund und dessen Schwester*, I saw your friend and his sister.

ich habe nie einen solchen Vogel gesehen, I have never seen such a bird.

wer ist das? Who is that?

derjenige, welcher es Ihnen sagte, ist ein Narr, he who told it to you is a fool.

* In the above sentence, the personal pronoun *his* is expressed in German by the genitive of the demonstrative pronoun *der*. This is merely an idiomatic peculiarity.

§ 47. RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

Singular.			Plural.
<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>For all three genders.</i>
N. welcher	welche	welches	welche, who, or which
G. welches	welcher	welches	welcher, of whom, or which
D. welchem	welcher	welchem	welchen, to whom, or which
A. welchen	welche	welches	welche, whom, or which

This pronoun is also used interrogatively.

Instead of *welcher*, *welche*, *welches*, and *dieser*, *diese*, *dieses*, the definite article may be used, declined as follows:—

Singular.			Plural.
<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>For all three genders.</i>
N. der	die	das	die, who, or which
G. dessen	deren	dessen	deren, of whom, or which
D. dem	der	dem	denen, to whom, or which
A. den	die	das	die, whom, or which

Obs.—The genitive *dessen* is mostly preferred to *welches*: Example, *hier ist der Herr, dessen Haus Sie sahen*, here is the gentleman whose house you saw.

Wer, who ; *was*, what ; see the interrogative pronoun *was*.

§ 48. In German, relative pronouns agree with the substantive to which they refer, in gender, number, and case.

§ 49. Relative pronouns remove the verb (in compound tenses the auxiliary) to the end of the dependent sentence : Example, *das Buch, welches ich gekauft habe, ist neu*, the book which I have bought is new.

§ 50. The relative pronoun is never omitted in German : Example, *hier ist das Buch, welches ich kaufte*, here is the book (which) I bought.

§ 51. *Wer* is often used for the English *he who* : Example, *wer viel hat, braucht viel*, he who has much, wants much.

§ 52. INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

N. <i>wer</i> ? who ?	<i>was</i> ? what ?
G. <i>wessen</i> ? whose ?	<i>von was</i> ? of what ?
D. <i>wem</i> ? to whom ?	(wanting)
A. <i>wen</i> ? whom ?	<i>was</i> ? what ?

Note.—Instead of the genitive *von was*, *wovon* is often used : Example, *wovon wollen Sie essen* ? of what will you eat ?

§ 53. *Welcher, welche, welches* (which), declined like the relative (see § 47).

§ 54. *Welcher* is placed before substantives, and is used in reference to substantives expressed. *Wer* and *was* are used in reference to an indefinite person or object : Examples—

welches ist Ihr Haus ? Which is your house ?

wer hat das gesagt ? Who has said that ?

wessen Hut ist dies ? Whose hat is this ?

was sagen Sie ? What do you say ?

§ 55. The interrogative pronouns *wer* and *was* are often used in a relative sense, in which case they remove the verb to the end of the sentence : Examples—

Interrogative. *Wer hat das gesagt* ? Who has said that ?

Relative. *Ich weiß, wer es gesagt hat*, I know who has said that.

Interrogative. *Was haben Sie* ? What have you ?

Relative. *Dies ist alles, was ich habe*, this is all I have.

§ 56. *Was für* means, *what sort of* : Examples, *was für ein Haus haben Sie* ? What sort of house have you ? *Was für Bücher sind das* ? What sort of books are those ?

§ 57. *Welch* *ein* is used in exclamations : Example—*welch ein hübsches Kind !* What a pretty child !

§ 58. INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

jemand, somebody	einer, eine, eines, one
niemand, nobody, no one	der eine...der andere, the one...
jedermann, every body	the other
einige, a few, some	keiner, keine, keines, no one,
wenige, a few	none, not any
viele, many	beide, both
etliche, several	mancher, manche, manches, many,
aller, alle, alles, all	many a one
alles, every thing	man (the French <i>on</i>)
ein jeder, or jeder, each	

Kein, declined like the article *ein*, is used instead of *nicht* *ein*. Examples :—

Ich habe kein Geld, I have no money.

Er hat keine Bücher, he has no books.

Sie hat keine Tochter, she has no daughter.

Ich habe dieses Jahr keine Schwärben gesehen, I have not seen any swallows this year.

Ich bin kein Deutscher, I am not a German.

Man (the French *on*) is indeclinable. Examples :—

Man sagt, they say (French, *on dit*).

Man trinkt viel Bier in England, they drink much beer in England.

Selbst or *selber* has two significations : *self*, or *even*, and is never declined. Examples :—

Ich sah es selbst, I saw it myself.

Selbst sein Bruder kam nicht, even his brother did not come.

§ 59. AUXILIARY VERBS.

I. *Haben, to have.*

INFINITIVES.

*Pres. haben, to have**Past. gehabt haben, to have had*

PARTICIPLES.

*Pres. habend, having**Past. gehabt, had*

INDICATIVE.

ich habe, I have
du hast, thou hast
er hat, he has
wir haben, we have
ihr habet, you have
sie haben, they have

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present.

ich habe, I may have
du habest, thou mayest have
er habe, he may have
wir haben, we may have
ihr habet, you may have
sie haben, they may have

Imperfect.

ich hatte, I had
du hattest, thou hadst
er hatte, he had
wir hatten, we had
ihr hättet, you had
sie hatten, they had

ich hätte, I might have
du hättest, thou mightst have
er hätte, he might have
wir hätten, we might have
ihr hättet, you might have
sie hätten, they might have

Perfect.

ich habe gehabt, I have had
 (like the present tense)

ich habe gehabt, I may have had
 (like the present tense)

Pluperfect.

ich hatte gehabt, I had had
 (like the imperfect)

ich hätte gehabt, I might have had
 (like the imperfect)

INDICATIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Future.

ich werde haben, I shall have	ich werde haben, I shall have
du wirst haben, thou wilt have	du werdest haben, thou wilt have
er wird haben, he will have	er werde haben, he will have
wir werden haben	wir werden haben
ihr werdet haben	ihr werdet haben
sie werden haben	sie werden haben

Second Future.

ich werde gehabt haben, I shall have had
(conjugated like the preceding)

CONDITIONAL.

ich würde haben, I should or I would have
du würdest haben, thou wouldst have
er würde haben, he would have
wir würden haben, we would have
ihr würdet haben, you would have
sie würden haben, they would have

SECOND CONDITIONAL.

ich würde gehabt haben, I should or would have had
(conjugated like the preceding)

IMPERATIVE.

Singular.	Plural.
(no first person)	haben wir, let us have *
habe, have	habet, have (ye) [have]
habe er, let him have *	haben sie, have (or let them

* The third person singular and the first person plural of the Imperative are not commonly met with in German, and the verb *lassen* is usually employed (as in English) to express that idea. Example—*lasset (or laßt) uns haben*, let us have. *Lasset ihn haben*, let him have. This peculiarity should be remembered in the study of the verbs generally.

§ 60.—II. *Seyn, to be.*

INFINITIVES.

Pres. seyn, to be
Past. gewesen seyn, to have been

PARTICIPLES.

Pres. seyend, being
Past. gewesen, been

INDICATIVE.

ich bin, I am
 du bist, thou art
 er ist, he is
 wir sind, we are
 ihr seyd, you are
 sie sind, they are

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present.

ich sey, I may be
 du seyest, thou mayst be
 er sey, he may be
 wir seyen, we may be
 ihr seyet, you may be
 sie seyen, they may be

Imperfect.

ich war, I was
 du warst, thou wast
 er war, he was
 wir waren, we were
 ihr waret, you were
 sie waren, they were

ich wäre, I might be
 du wärest, thou mightst be
 er wäre, he might be
 wir wären, we might be
 ihr wäret, you might be
 sie wären, they might be

Perfect.

ich bin gewesen, I have been ich sey gewesen, I may have been
 (like the perfect) (like the present)

Pluperfect.

ich war gewesen, I had been ich wäre gewesen, I might have been
 (like the imperfect) (like the imperfect)

INDICATIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Future.

ich werde seyn, I shall be
 du wirst seyn, thou wilt be
 er wird seyn, he will be
 wir werden seyn
 ihr werdet seyn
 sie werden seyn

ich werde seyn, I shall be
 du werdest seyn, thou wilt be
 er werde seyn, he will be
 wir werden seyn
 ihr werdet seyn
 sie werden seyn

Second Future.

ich werde gewesen seyn, I shall have been
 (conjugated like the preceding)

CONDITIONAL.

ich würde seyn, I should or would be
 du würdest seyn, thou wouldst be
 er würde seyn, he would be
 wir würden seyn, we would be
 ihr würdet seyn, you would be
 sie würden seyn, they would be

SECOND CONDITIONAL.

ich würde gewesen seyn, I should or would have been
 (conjugated like the preceding)

IMPERATIVE.

Sing.
 (no first person)
 sey, be
 sey er, let him be*

Plur.
 seyen wir, let us be*
 seyd, be (ye)
 seyn sie, be (or let them be)

* See note, page 27.

§ 61.—III. *Werden, to become.*

INFINITIVES.

Pres. werden, to become
Past. geworden seyn, to have
 become

PARTICIPLES.

Pres. werdend, becoming
Past. geworden, become

INDICATIVE.

ich werde, I become
du wirst, thou becomest
er wird, he becomes
wir werden, we become
ihr werdet, you become
sie werden, they become

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present.

ich werde, I may become
du werdest, thou mayst become
er werde, he may become
wir werden, we may become
ihr werdet, you may become
sie werden, they may become

Imperfect.

<i>ich</i> wurde (or ward), I became	<i>ich</i> würde, I might become
<i>du</i> wurdest (or wardest)	<i>du</i> würdest
<i>er</i> wurde (or ward)	<i>er</i> würde
<i>wir</i> wurden	<i>wir</i> würden
<i>ihr</i> würdet	<i>ihr</i> würdet
<i>sie</i> wurden	<i>sie</i> würden

Perfect.

<i>ich</i> bin geworden, I have be- come	<i>ich</i> sey geworden, I may have become
---	---

Pluperfect.

<i>ich</i> war geworden, I had be- come	<i>ich</i> wäre geworden, I might have become
--	--

Future.

<i>ich</i> werde werden, I shall be- come	<i>ich</i> werde werden, I shall be- come
--	--

INDICATIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Second Future.

ich werde geworden seyn, I shall have become	ich werde geworden seyn, I shall have become
---	---

CONDITIONAL.

ich würde werden, I should become

SECOND CONDITIONAL.

ich würde geworden seyn, I should have become

IMPERATIVE.

Sing.

Plur.

(no first person)	werden wir, let us become*
werde (du), become	werdet, become (ye)
werde (er), let him become*	werden sie, let them become, (or become)

§ 62. The past participle of this verb is geworden, when it expresses a state or action, and is not an auxiliary verb: as, ich bin ein Kaufmann geworden, I have become a merchant; but when werden is used as an auxiliary for the formation of the passive verb, the participle geworden is changed into worden: as, ich bin gefragt worden.

§ 63. AUXILIARY VERBS OF MOODS.

Auxiliary verbs of moods are those which give certain modifications to a verb. They are:—

ich will, I will	ich soll, I shall
ich mag, I may	ich muß, I must
ich kann, I can	ich lasse, I let.
ich darf, I dare	

* See note, p. 27.

They are all irregular, and perfect in their conjugation. As these verbs are much used in German, and are defective in English, a perfect acquaintance with their conjugation is important, but their exact meaning is best acquired by use. For this purpose the author has added, after the conjugation of each of these verbs, a number of familiar sentences.

CONJUGATION OF THE PRECEDING VERBS.

§ 64.—I. *Wollen, to be willing.*

PARTICIPLES.

Pres. wollenb.

Past. gewollt.

INDICATIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present.

ich will, I will

ich wolle

du willst

du wollest

er will

er wolle

wir wollen

wir wollen

ihr wollet

ihr wollet

sie wollen

sie wollen.

Imperfect ich wollte

Perfect ich habe gewollt

Pluperfect ich hatte gewollt

1st Fut. ich werde wollen

2nd Fut. ich werde gewollt haben

1st Cond. ich würde wollen

2nd Cond. ich würde gewollt haben.

(No Imperative.)

Familiar Sentences, shewing the use of wollen.

Was wollen Sie? What do you want?

Wollen Sie mit mir gehen? Will you go with me?

Ich wollte Ihnen etwas sagen, I wanted to tell you something

The above sentences will shew, that wollen answers to the French *vouloir*.

§ 65.—II. Mögen, to like.

PARTICIPLES.

Pres. mögend.

Past. gemocht.

INDICATIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present.

ich mag, I may

ich möge

du magst

du mögest

er mag

er möge

wir mögen

wir mögen

ihr möget

ihr möget

sie mögen

sie mögen

Imperfect.

ich möchte

ich möchte

Perfect ich habe gemocht

Pluperfect ich hatte gemocht

1st Fut. ich werde mögen

2nd Fut. ich werde gemocht haben

1st Cond. ich würde mögen

2nd Cond. ich würde gemocht haben.

(No Imperative.)

Familiar Sentences, showing the use of mögen.

Mögen Sie Äpfel? Do you like apples?

Ich mag nicht spät speisen, I do not like to dine late.

Es möchte regnen, it may rain.

Möge es der Himmel geben! May heaven grant it.

§ 66.—III. Können, to be able.

PARTICIPLES.

Pres. können*Past.* gekonnt

INDICATIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present.

ich kann, I can

ich könne, I may be able

du kannst

du könneſt

er kann

er könne

wir können

wir können

ihr könnet

ihr könnet

ſie können

ſie können

Imperfect.

ich konnte

ich könnte

Perfect ich habe gekonnt*Pluperfect* ich hatte gekonnt*1st Fut.* ich werde können*2nd Fut.* ich werde gekonnt haben*1st Cond.* ich würde können*2nd Cond.* ich würde gekonnt haben

(No Imperative.)

Familiar Sentences, showing the use of können.

Können Sie ſchreiben? Can you write?

Kann ich die Ehre haben? May I have the honour?

Ich könnte es leicht thun, I could easily do it.

Können Sie mir ſagen? Can you tell me?

Der Knabe kann gehen, the boy may go (or can go)

Ich konnte nicht ſehen, I could not see.

§ 67.—IV. Dürfen, to dare.

PARTICIPLES.

Pres. dürfen*Past.* gedurft

INDICATIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present.

ich darf, I dare

ich dürfe

du darfst

du dürfest

er darf

er dürfe

wir dürfen

wir dürfen

ihr dürfet

ihr dürfet

sie dürfen

sie dürfen

Imperfect.

ich durfte

ich dürfte

Perfect ich habe gedurft*Pluperfect* ich hatte gedurft*1st Fut.* ich werde dürfen*2nd Fut.* ich werde gedurft haben*1st Cond.* ich würde dürfen*2nd Cond.* ich würde gedurft haben

(No Imperative.)

Familiar Sentences, showing the use of dürfen.

Darf ich fragen? May I ask?

Ich darf nicht ausgehen, I dare not go out.

Sie dürfen es wissen, you may know it.

Sie dürfen nur fragen, you have only to ask.

§ 68.—V. Sollen, to be obliged.

PARTICIPLES.

Pres. sollen*Past.* gesollt

INDICATIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present.

ich soll, I shall
 du sollst
 er soll
 wir sollen
 ihr sollt (sollt)
 sie sollen

ich solle
 du sollest
 er solle
 wir sollen
 ihr sollt
 sie sollen

Imperfect.

ich sollte

ich sollte

Perfect ich habe gesollt

Pluperfect ich hatte gesollt

1st Fut. ich werde sollen

2nd Fut. ich werde gesollt haben

1st Cond. ich würde sollen

2nd Cond. ich würde gesollt haben

(No Imperative.)

Familiar Sentences, showing the use of sollen.

Sie sollten es thun, you should do it

Soll ich es thun? Shall I do it?

Soll ich ausgehen? Am I to go out?

Der König soll angekommen seyn, the king is said to have arrived.

§ 69.—VI. *Müssen, to be obliged.*

PARTICIPLES.

Pres. müssen

Past. gemusst

INDICATIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present.

ich muß, I must
 du mußt
 er muß
 wir müssen
 ihr müßet
 sie müssen

ich müße
 du müßest
 er müße
 wir müssen
 ihr müßet
 sie müssen

Imperfect.

ich mußte

ich müßte

Perfect ich habe gemußt

Pluperfect ich hatte gemußt

1st Fut. ich werde müssen

2nd Fut. ich werde gemußt haben

1st Cond. ich würde müssen

2nd Cond. ich würde gemußt haben

(No Imperative.)

Familiar Sentences showing the use of müssen.

Ich muß zu Hause bleiben, I must stay at home.

Sie müssen gehen, you must go.

Er muß ein reicher Mann seyn, he must be a rich man.

Muß ich hier bleiben? Must I stay here?

§ 70.—VII. Lassen, to let.

PARTICIPLES.

Pres. lassend

Past. gelassen

INDICATIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present.

ich lasse, I let
 du lässest
 er läßt
 wir lassen
 ihr lasset
 sie lassen

ich lasse
 du lassest
 er lasse
 wir lassen
 ihr lasset
 sie lassen

Imperfect.

ich ließ

ich ließe

Perfect ich habe gelassen

Pluperfect ich hatte gelassen

1st Fut. ich werde lassen

2nd Fut. ich werde gelassen haben

1st Cond. ich würde lassen

2nd Cond. ich würde gelassen haben

IMPERATIVE.

2nd pers. lasse or laß

Familiar Sentences showing the use of lassen.

Lasset ihn gehen, let him go.

Ich habe einen neuen Rock machen lassen, I have had a new coat made.

Ich ließ es ihn thun, I allowed him to do it.

Lassen Sie mich zufrieden, let me alone.

Lassen Sie mich allein, leave me alone.

Ich ließ den Arzt rufen, I sent for the doctor.

§ 71. REGULAR VERBS.

In German, as in English, there is but one regular conjugation, the endings of which will be seen in the following table :—

INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.	IMPERAT.	INFINIT.	PART.
Singular.	Singular.	Singular.		
<i>Present. Imperf.</i>	<i>Present. Imperf.</i>	(no first pers.)		<i>Present.</i>
e te	e ete			end
ft, eft tet	eft eteft	e		
t te	e ete	e	en	
Plural.	Plural.	Plural.		<i>Past.</i>
en ten	en eten	en		ge—t
t, et tet	et etet	t, et		ge—et
en ten	en eten	en		

The above endings are added to the root of the verb.

Note.—The root of a verb may be known by taking away the *et* from the infinitive ; therefore the root of *lieben* would be *lieb*.

§ 72. The verb *to be* is never used in German before the participle present, and such expressions as, *I am laughing* are rendered in German by the present tense ; *I was laughing*, by the imperfect tense ; and, *I have been laughing*, by the perfect tense ; to which may be added the adverb *eben* : Examples—I am laughing, *ich lache (eben)* ; I was laughing, *ich lachte* ; I have been laughing, *ich habe gelacht*.

§ 73. The English *do* and *did* are not added in German to verbs, and are merely expressed by the present and imperfect tenses : Examples—*ich lachte nicht*, I did not laugh ; *warum lachen Sie ?* Why do you laugh ? *lachten Sie ?* Did you laugh ? *Sagen Sie mir*, tell me, or do tell me.

§ 74. CONJUGATION OF THE REGULAR ACTIVE VERB *lieben, to love.*

INFINITIVE.

PARTICIPLES.

Pres. lieben, to love

Pres. liebend, loving

*Past. geliebt haben, to have
loved*

Past. geliebt, or geliebet, loved.

INDICATIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present.

ich liebe, I love

ich liebe, I may love

du liebst (or liebst), thou
lovest

du liebst, thou mayst love

er liebt, he loves

er liebe, he may love

wir lieben, we love

wir lieben, we may love

ihr liebet, you love

ihr liebet, you may love

sie lieben, they love

sie lieben, they may love

Imperfect.

ich liebte, I loved

ich liebete, I might love

du liebtest, thou lovedst

du liebtest, thou mightst love

er liebte, he loved

er liebete, he might love

wir liebten, we loved

wir liebten, we might love

ihr liebtet, you loved

ihr liebetet, you might love

sie liebten, they loved

sie liebten, they might love.

*Perfect.*ich habe geliebt, I have loved
(like the auxiliary ich habe)ich habe geliebt, I may have
loved*Pluperfect.*ich hatte geliebt, I had loved
(like ich hatte)ich hätte geliebt, I might have
loved*Future.*

ich werde lieben, I will love

ich werde lieben

du wirst lieben, thou wilt love

du werdest lieben

er wird lieben, he will love

er werde lieben

wir werden lieben

wir werden lieben

ihr werdet lieben

ihr werdet lieben

sie werden lieben

sie werden lieben

Second Future.

ich werde geliebt haben, I shall have loved

CONDITIONAL.

ich würde lieben, I should love

du würdest lieben

er würde lieben

wir würden lieben

ihr würdet lieben

sie würden lieben

SECOND CONDITIONAL.

ich würde geliebt haben, I should have loved

(conjugated like the first conditional)

IMPERATIVE.

(no first person)

lieben wir, let us love*

liebe (du), love (thou)

liebet (ihr), love (ye)

liebe er, let him love*

lieben sie, love (or let them love)

In this manner are conjugated all active regular verbs ending in *en*, except those which end in *ten* and *ben*. These receive an additional *e* in the imperfect and the past participle, as the following examples show:—

§ 75.

INFINITIVES.

arbeiten, to work

antworten, to answer

Present.

ich arbeite

ich antworte

* See note, page 27.

Imperfect.

ich arbeitete

ich antwortete

PAST PARTICIPLES.

gearbeitet

geantwortet

The other tenses are formed like *lieben*.

§ 76.

Verbs whose infinitives end in *eln*, or *ern*, are conjugated in the following manner :—

INFINITIVES.

lächeln, to smile

bauern, to last

PRESENT PARTICIPLES.

lächelnd

bauend

PAST PARTICIPLES.

gelächelt

gebauert

Present.

ich lächle

ich baure

du lächelst

du bauerst

er lächelt

er bauert

wir lächeln

wir bauern

ihr lachelt

ihr bauert

sie lächeln

sie bauern

INFINITIVES.

ich lächelte

ich bauerte

The other tenses are formed like *lieben*.

§ 77.

*A few Observations on the English SHALL and WILL ;
SHOULD and WOULD ; MAY and MIGHT.*

When the English *shall* and *will* are merely signs of the future tense of a verb, they are expressed in German by the future tense of that verb ; but in English *shall* and *will* are often used when an obligation or a wish is implied, and in that case the former must be rendered in German by the verb *sollen*, and the latter by *wollen*. Examples :—

Sie sollen es nicht thun.	You shall not do it.
Ich will es nicht haben.	I will not have it.

Should and Would.

Should and *would* are translated in the same manner with the imperfect tense. Examples :—

Sie wollte es nicht sagen.	She would not tell it.
Sie sollten Gott lieben.	You should love God.

May and Might.

May and *might*, when used as signs of the present and imperfect tenses of the subjunctive, are rendered in German by the same tenses. But *may* and *might* have other meanings in English, namely, *to permit*, and *to be possible*. The following examples show how the Germans express themselves in such cases :—

Darf ich es thun ?	May I do it ?
Sie können ausgehen.	You may go out.
Es könnte regnen.	It may rain.
Sie hätten es thun können.	You might have done it.

§ 78. CONJUGATION OF THE PASSIVE VERB.

Geliebt werden, *to be loved.*

INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLES.
<i>Pres.</i> geliebt werden, to be loved	(<i>No Present</i>)
<i>Past.</i> geliebt worden seyn, to have been loved	<i>Past.</i> geliebt, loved (this is also the participle of the active verb)

INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.
<i>Present.</i>	
ich werde geliebt, I am loved (conjugated like ich werbe)	ich werde geliebt, I may be loved (conjugated like ich werbe)

<i>Imperfect.</i>	
ich wurde geliebt (or ward geliebt), I was loved	ich würde geliebt, I might be loved

<i>Perfect.</i>	
ich bin geliebt worden, I have been loved	ich sey geliebt worden, I may have been loved

<i>Pluperfect.</i>	
ich war geliebt worden, I had been loved	ich wäre geliebt worden, I might have been loved

<i>Future.</i>	
ich werde geliebt werden, I shall be loved	

Second Future.

ich werde geliebt worden seyn, I shall have been loved

CONDITIONAL.

ich würde geliebt werden, I should be loved

SECOND CONDITIONAL.

ich würde geliebt worden seyn, I should have been loved

Note.—When the participle *geworden* is used to conjugate the passive verb, it is changed into *worben*, in order to avoid the recurrence of the syllable *ge*.

§ 79.—NEUTER VERBS.

Neuter or intransitive verbs expressing activity or power or a continuous state, such as *to eat, to feel, to live*, are conjugated like active verbs; but those which express a change from one state to another, such as *wachsen, to grow; laufen, to run; fallen, to fall; genesen, to recover; sterben, to die*, form their compound tenses with *seyn*: Examples:—

Action or continuous state.

ich habe geschlafen, I have slept

ich habe gegessen, I have eaten

er hat sehr lange gelebt, he has
lived very long

Change from one state to another.

ich bin eingeschlafen, I have
fallen asleep

ich bin gelaufen, I have run

Sie sind zu spät gekommen, you
have come too late

The following are always conjugated with *seyn*:—

folgen, to follow

bleiben, to remain

gehen, to go

kommen, to come

weichen, to yield

schmelzen, to melt

lanben, to land	gelingen, (impers.) to succeed
erkranken, to be taken ill	schwimmen, to swim
entwischen, to escape	umherirren, to rove about
erstaunen, to be surprised	abbrennen, to burn down
stranden, to strand	erscheinen, to appear
verblühen, to fade	verwelken, to fade
begegnen, to meet	erröthen, to blush
einfahren, to stop at an inn	stürzen, to fall suddenly
geschehen, to happen	stolpern, to stumble

§ 80.—REFLECTIVE VERBS.

When a verb is used in a reflective sense, the pronouns *miß, biß, siß, uns, euch*, are added. Example :—

INFINITIVE *siß loben*, to praise one's self

IND. <i>Present.</i>	<i>iß lobe miß, I praise myself</i>
	<i>du lobst biß, thou praisest thyself</i>
	<i>er lobt siß, he praises himself</i>
	<i>wir loben uns, we praise ourselves</i>
	<i>ihr lobet euch, you praise yourselves</i>
	<i>sie loben siß, they praise themselves</i>
<i>Imperfect</i>	<i>iß lobte miß, I praised myself</i>
<i>Perfect</i>	<i>iß habe miß gelobt, I have praised myself</i>
<i>Pluperfect</i>	<i>iß hatte miß gelobt, I had praised myself</i>
<i>1st Fut.</i>	<i>iß werde miß loben, I shall praise myself</i>
<i>2nd Fut.</i>	<i>iß werde miß gelobt haben, I shall have praised myself</i>
<i>1st Cond.</i>	<i>iß würde miß loben, I should praise myself</i>
<i>2nd Cond.</i>	<i>iß würde miß gelobt haben, I should have praised myself</i>

Note.—By the above example it will be seen that the reflective verb is conjugated with *haben*.

§ 81. A few reflexive verbs require the pronoun in the dative. Such are—

sich anmaßen, to presume

sich getrauen, to dare

sich einbilden, to imagine

sich schmeicheln, to flatter one's self

CONJUGATION OF A REFLECTIVE VERB WITH THE DATIVE.

INFINITIVE. sich getrauen, to dare

Present.

ich getraue mir

du getrauest dir

er getrauet sich

wir getrauen uns

ihr getrauet euch

sie getrauen sich

Imperfect ich getraute mir

Perfect ich habe mir getraut

Pluperfect ich hatte mir getraut

1st Future ich werde mir getrauen

2nd Future ich werde mir getraut haben

1st Cond. ich würde mir getrauen

2nd Cond. ich würde mir getraut haben.

§ 81. IMPERSONAL VERBS.

These are verbs which are used in the third person singular only, and are conjugated with the auxiliary verb haben.

Examples.

es regnet, it rains

es schneit, it snows

es friert, it freezes

es thaut, it thaws

es donnert, it thunders

es blizt, it lightens

es hagelt, it hails

es wundert mich, I wonder

es träumte mir, I dreamed

es scheidt sich, it is becoming

es gelüftet mich, I oovet es ärgert mich, I am vexed
 es friert mich, I am chilled es giebt, there is (there are)
 es giebt nur einen Gott, there is only one God
 es giebt viele Maler in London, there are many painters in
 London
 es giebt viel Geld in England, there is much money in
 England.

§ 82. COMPOUND VERBS

Are formed by separable or inseparable particles or prepositions. The following are inseparable from the verbs.

be,	behalten, to keep	from halten
emp	empfangen, to receive	„ fangen
ent	entehren, to dishonor	„ ehren
er	erhalten, to receive	„ halten
ge,	gebrauchen, to use	„ brauchen
hinter	hintergehen, to deceive	„ gehen
miß,	mißfallen, to displease	„ fallen
ver,	versprechen, to promise	„ sprechen
wider,	widersprechen, to contradict	„ sprechen
zer,	zerbrechen, to break in pieces	„ brechen

These prepositions and particles are unaccented and are never disjoined from the verb. The verbs formed with them do not take the augmented *ge*, in the participle.—
 Example: Ich habe den Brief empfangen, I have received the letter; ich hatte das Vergnügen, Ihren Brief zu empfangen, I had the pleasure to receive your letter.

Notes.—The inseparable compound verbs have the accent on the verbs, and not on the prefix, while the separable compounds always have the accent on the prefix. The following compound particles, however, although they have the accent on one of their syllables, are nevertheless inseparable:—beauf, beun, beur, vernach, verun, verur.
 Example—beauftragen, to commission; past participle beauftragt.

§ 83. The separable particles and prepositions are :—

ab	dar	loß	weg
an	ein	mit	zu
auf	empor	nach	zurück
aus	fort	nieder	zusammen
bey	her	um	heim
haben	hin	vor	ob

All these prefixes, when separated from the verb, stand not only after the verb, but also after all words depending on the verb. This separation, however, is confined to principal sentences only, and takes place in simple tenses, such as the present, imperfect, and the simple tenses of the imperative.

The augmentative *ge*, in the past participle, is placed between the prefix and the verb : Example—

Infinitive—abſchreiben, to copy *Past Part.*—abgeſchrieben.

When the infinitive of separable compound verbs is used with *zu*, this particle is also inserted between the prefix and the verb : Example—

Infinitive without zu—abſchreiben, to copy.

Infinitive with zu—abzuſchreiben.

The following examples will illustrate these rules :—

Infinitive abſchreiben, to copy

Present ich ſchreibe ab

Imperf. ich ſchrieb ab

Perfect ich habe abgeſchrieben

Future ich werde abſchreiben

2nd Fut. ich werde abgeſchrieben haben

Imperat. ſchreibe ab (2nd pers. singular)

ſchreiben ſie ab (3rd pers. plural)

Examples—

Schreiben Sie den Brief ab, copy the letter.

Ich habe ihn schon abgeschrieben, I have already copied it.

Ich sagte Ihnen, den Brief abzuschriften, I told you to copy the letter.

Warum schrieben Sie ihn nicht ab? Why did you not copy it?

Lasset uns den Brief abschreiben, let us copy the letter.

By the following compound prefixes, compound separable verbs are formed: *anheim*, *bevor*, *daher*, *dahin*, *davon*, *einher*, *herab*, *hinab*, *heran*, *herauf*, *hinan*, *heraus*, *hinaus*, *herbey*, *herein*, *hinein*, *herüber*, *hinüber*, *herum*, *herunter*, *hinunter*, *hervor*, *herzu*, *hinzu*, *umher*, *umhin*, *voran*, *voraus*, *vorbei*, *vorüber*, *überein*: as—*anheimstellen*, to leave, to refer to; *present*, ich *stelle anheim*; *perfect*, ich *habe anheimgestellt*.

§ 84. COMPOUND VERBS, SEPARABLE AND INSEPARABLE.

Verbs of this description are separable, when their signification is neuter or intransitive. They are inseparable, when they have an active or transitive meaning.

Obs.—When the verb is separable, the accent rests on the particle; when inseparable, it is laid on the verb.

The verbs which are either separable or inseparable, are compounded with the following prepositions:—*durch*, *über*, *unter*, *um*.

Examples.

SEPARABLE.

durchbringen, to force through;
part. durchgebrungen
übersezen, to leap over, to get
 over; *part. übergesetzt*.

INSEPARABLE.

durchbringen, to penetrate;
part. durchbrungen
übersezen, to translate; *part.*
übereset

SEPARABLE.

umgehen, to have intercourse;
part. umgegangen

untergehen, to perish; part.
untergegangen

INSEPARABLE.

umgehen, to avoid; part. um-
gangen

unternehmen, to undertake;
part. unternommen

§ 85. IRREGULAR VERBS.

To render the following list of more practical use, all words of rare occurrence, as well as several of a low meaning, have been omitted. Some verbs that are used both regularly and irregularly, have likewise been omitted, as the regular is generally preferred.

The irregularity of most verbs is confined to the imperfect and the past participle.

Sometimes the second and third persons singular of the present indicative, are irregular; in which case they will be found in the following table after the infinitive.

When the third person is not marked, it is formed from the second by ejecting the *s*. The other persons are regular.

The second person singular of the imperative is sometimes irregular; in which case it will also be found after the infinitive in the following list.

The other tenses are formed like those of the regular verb.

A LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL IRREGULAR VERBS.*

<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Past Part.</i>
backen, to bake; backst	back, or backte	gebacken
befehlen, to command; befiehlst; imp. befiehl	befahl	befohlen

* Compound verbs follow their primitives.

<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Past Part.</i>
beginnen, to begin	begann	begonnen
beißen, to bite	biß	gebissen
befinnen (sich), to recollect	besann	besonnen
besitzen, to possess	besaß	beseßen
betrügen (betriegen), to deceive	betrog	betrogen
biegen, to bend	bog	gebogen
bieten, to bid for, to offer	bot	geboten
binden, to bind	band	gebunden
bitten, to beg	bät	gebeten
blasen, to blow ; bläsest	blies	geblasen
bleiben, to remain	blieb	geblieben
brechen, to break	brach	gebrochen
brennen, to burn	brannte	gebrannt
bringen, to bring	brachte	gebracht
denken, to think	dachte	gedacht
empfangen, to receive ; empfängst	empfieng	empfangen
empfehlen, to recommend : em= pfehlst ; <i>imp.</i> empfehl	empfohl	empfohlen
empfinden, to perceive, to feel	empfanb	empfunben
entrinnen, to escape	entrann	entronnen
erschrecken, to be frightened ; er= schrickst ; <i>imp.</i> erschrick	erschrad	erschrocken
essen, to eat ; issest	aß	geessen
fahren, to drive, to go in a car= riage ; fährst	fuhr	gefahren
fallen, to fall ; fällst	fiel	gefallen
fangen, to catch ; fängst	fieng	gefangen
fechten, to fight ; fichtst	focht	gefochten
finden, to find	fanb	gefunden
fliegen, to fly	flog	geflogen
fliehen, to flee	floh	geflohen
fließen, to flow	floß	geflossen

<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Past Part.</i>
fressen, to devour, to eat; <i>imp.</i> friß	fraß	gefressen
frieren, to freeze	fro	gefroren
geben, to give; giebst; <i>imp.</i> gib	gab	gegeben
gebieten, to command	gebote	geboten
gehen, to go or to walk	gieng	gegangen
gelingen, to succeed (<i>impers.</i>)	gelang	gelungen
gelten, to be worth; gültst	galt	gegolten
genesen, to recover	genas	genesen
genießen, to enjoy	genoss	genossen
gefallen, to please	gefiel	gefallen
geschehen, to happen (<i>impersonal</i>)	geschah	geschehen
<i>3rd pers. pres. es geschieht</i>		
gewinnen, to gain	gewann	gewonnen
gießen, to pour	goß	gegossen
gleich, to be alike	glich	geglichen
graben, to dig; gräbst	grub	gegraben
halten, to hold; hältst	hielt	gehalten
hängen, to hang; hängt	hieng	gehängen
helfen, to help; hilfst; <i>imp.</i> hilf	half	geholfen
kennen, to know (a person)	kante	gekannt
klingen, to sound	klang	geklingen
kommen, to come	kam	gekommen
kriechen, to creep	kroch	getrochen
laufen, to run; läufst	lief	gelaufen
leiden, to suffer	litt	gelitten
leihen, to lend	lieh	geliehen
lesen, to read; liest; <i>imp.</i> lies	las	gelesen
liegen, to lie, to be situated	lag	gelegen
lügen, to lie, to tell a falsehood	log	gelogen
mahlen, to grind	mahlte	gemahlen
meiden, to avoid	mied	gemieden

<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Past Part.</i>
meſſen, to measure ; miſſeſt	maß	gemeſſen
nehmen, to take ; nimmſt ; <i>imp.</i> nimm	nahm	genommen
nennen, to name	nannte	genannt
pfeifen, to whistle	pfiß	gepfißen
rathen, to advise ; rãthſt	rieth	gerathen
reiben, to rub	rieb	gerieben
reißen, to tear	riß	gerißen
reiten, to ride (on horſeback)	ritt	geritten
rennen, to run	rannte	gerannt
riechen, to ſmell	roch	gerochen
rufen, to call, to holla	rief	gerufen
ſcheiden, to ſeparate	ſchied	geſchieden
ſcheinen, to ſhine, <i>also</i> to appear, to ſeem	ſchien	geſchienen
ſchelten, to ſcold ; ſchiltſt	ſchalt	geſchoten
ſchießen, to ſhoot	ſchoß	geſchoffen
ſchlafen, to ſleep	ſchlie	geſchlafen
ſchlagen, to beat ; ſchlägſt	ſchlug	geſchlagen
ſchleifen, to grind	ſchliß	geſchliſſen
ſchließen, to ſhut, to lock ; <i>also</i> to conclude	ſchloß	geſchloſſen
ſchneiden, to cut	ſchnitt	geſchnitten
ſchreiben, to write	ſchrieb	geſchrieben
ſchreien, to cry	ſchrie	geſchrieen
ſchweigen, to be ſilent	ſchwieg	geſchwiegen
ſchwimmen, to ſwim	ſchwamm	geſchwommen
ſchwingen, to ſwing	ſchwang	geſchwungen
ſehen, to ſee ; ſiehſt ; <i>imp.</i> ſieh	ſah	geſehen
ſenden, to ſend	ſandte	geſandt
ſieden, to boil	ſott	gefotten
ſingen, to ſing	ſang	geſungen

<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Past Part.</i>
sinken, to sink	sank	gesunken
sitzen, to sit	saß	gesessen
spinnen, to spin	spann	gesponnen
sprechen, to speak : sprichst ; <i>imp.</i> sprich	sprach	gesprochen
stechen, to sting ; steichst	stach	gestochen
stehen, to stand	stand	gestanden
stehlen, to steal ; stiehst	stahl	gestohlen
steigen, to mount	stieg	gestiegen
sterben, to die ; stirbst ; <i>imp.</i> stirb	starb	gestorben
streiten, to contend	stritt	gestritten
thun, to do	that	gethan
tragen, to carry ; trägst	trug	getragen
treffen, to hit, <i>also</i> to meet ; trifft	traf	getroffen
treten, to tread ; trittst ; <i>imp.</i> tritt	trat	getreten
trinken, to drink	trank	getrunken
verbieten, to forbid	verbot	verboten
vergessen, to forget ; vergißest	vergaß	vergeffen
vergleichen, to compare	verglich	verglichen
verlieren, to lose	verlor	verloren
verbergen, to conceal ; verbirgst ; <i>imp.</i> verbirg	verborg	verborgen
verlassen, to leave, to quit ; verlässest ; <i>imp.</i> verlaß	verließ	verlassen
verschwinden, to disappear	verschwand	verschwunden
wachsen, to grow ; wachst	wuchs	gewachsen
waschen, to wash ; wäschest	wusch	gewaschen
weichen, to yield	wich	gewichen
wägen (or wiegen), to weigh	wog	gewogen
wenden, to turn (neut. & reflect.)	wandte	gewandt
werfen, to throw ; wirfst	warf	geworfen

<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Past Part.</i>
wissen, to know (a thing); <i>pres.</i> ich weiß, du weißt, er weiß; <i>imp.</i> wisse	wußte	gewußt
ziehen, to draw	zog	gezogen
zwingen, to compel	zwang	gezwungen

§ 86. ADVERBS

Are words which are undeclinable; they generally answer to the questions, *How? How much? Where?*—German adjectives may also be used adverbially; thus, *gut* means *good* and *well*; *klug*, means *prudent* and *prudently*. The following list of adverbs will be found very useful, and ought to be committed to memory.

Adverbs of Time.

heute, to-day	täglich, daily
morgen, to-morrow	jährlich, } every year
übermorgen, the day after to-morrow	jedes Jahr }
gestern, yesterday	neulich, } the other day
vorgestern, the day before yesterday	leßthin, }
des Morgens, in the morning	sonst, formerly, otherwise
des Abends, in the evening	endlich, at last
vormittags, in the noon	geschwind, quickly
nachmittags, in the afternoon	bann und wann, now and then
morgen früh, to-morrow morning	schon, already
	frühe, early
	gestern Abend, last night
	spät, late

jezt, now, at present
 gleich, immediately
 vorher, before, previously
 nachher, after, subsequently
 nie, niemals, nimmer, never
 noch nicht, not yet
 je, jemals, ever
 oft, often
 selten, seldom
 bald, soon

ewig, eternally
 dann, damals, then
 einst, einmal, once, one day
 nächstens, shortly
 ehemals, formerly
 heute über acht Tage, this day
 week
 vor acht Tagen, a week ago
 immer, always, ever

Adverbs of Place.

wo? where?
 wohin? whither? where?
 woher? from whence?
 hier, here
 da, there
 dahin, there, thither
 daher, from thence
 dorthin, yonder
 dorthier, from yonder
 dort, there, yonder
 rechts, on the right
 links, on the left
 nahe, near
 weit, far

überall, everywhere
 nirgends, nowhere
 oben, up stairs, above
 unten, down stairs, below
 inwendig, inside
 auswendig, outside, by heart
 zu Hause, at home
 hin und her, to and fro
 hier und da, here and there
 bis hieher, as far as this
 hinten, behind
 vorne, in front
 daneben, just by
 nahe bei, near, close by

Adverbs of Order.

erstens, in the first place
 zweitens, secondly

einmal, once
 zweimal, twice

wie viel mal, how many times	theils, partly
auf einmal, all at once, on a sudden	wie oft, how often
nach und nach, by degrees	einzelu, singly
von neuem, over again	allein, alone
mehrmals, several times	übrigens, for the rest
wieder, again	zulezt, } at last
seitdem, since that time	endlich, }

Adverbs of Quantity.

wie viel, how much	nichts, nothing
nicht viel, not much	etwas, something
nicht so viel, not so much	sehr wenig, very little
eben so viel, just as much	alles, every thing
sehr, very, much, very much	ganz, all, quite
recht, right	gänzlich, entirely
zu viel, too much	überaus, extraordinarily
genug, enough	unendlich, infinitely
mehr, more	gleich, directly, equally
wenig, little	

Adverbs of Quality.

gut, good, well	stark, strongly
wohl, well	ziemlich, tolerable
gern, willingly	so, thus
schlecht, } bad	umsonst, in vain, for nothing
schlimm, }	vergebens, } in vain
besto besser, so much the better	vergeblich, }
besto schlimmer, so much the worse	sachte, softly
	leicht, easily
	gewöhnlich, usually

Adverbs of Comparison.

mehr, more	vielmehr, rather
weniger, less	so viel, so much
am meisten, mostly	nur, only
am wenigsten	kaum, hardly, scarcely
wenigstens	höchstens, at most
fast, almost	allerhöchstens, at the utmost
beynahe, nearly	ebenfalls, likewise
auch, also	anders, otherwise
eben so viel, as much	desto besser, so much the better

Adverbs of Affirmation.

ja, yes, indeed, truly	wirklich, in reality
gewiß, certainly	in der That, indeed
ja doch, to be sure	wahrhaftig, truly

Adverbs of Negation.

nein, no	nichts, nothing
gar nicht, not at all	noch nicht, not yet
ja nicht, by no means, to be sure not	nicht mehr, no more, no longer
keineswegs, by no means	nicht einmal, not even
nicht, not	nicht so viel, not so much

Adverbs of Interrogation.

wie ? how ?	wie viel ? how much ?
warum ? why ?	wo ? where ?
wie lange ? how long ?	seit wann ? since when ?
wann ? when ?	

§ 87. COMPOUNDS WITH THE ADVERBS *hin* AND *her*.

Hin, *thither*, refers to motion from the position of the speaker to some other place, and *her*, *hither*, denotes motion towards the speaker—

<i>wohin?</i> whither*	<i>woher?*</i> whence?
<i>hinein</i> , thither in	<i>herein</i> , hither in
<i>hinaus</i> „ out	<i>heraus</i> „ out
<i>hinauf</i> „ up	<i>herauf</i> „ up
<i>hinunter</i> „ down	<i>herunter</i> „ down
<i>hinüber</i> „ over	<i>herüber</i> „ over

Gehen Sie hinein, go in.

Kommen Sie heraus, come out.

Gehen Sie hinunter, go down.

Kommen Sie herunter, come down.

PREPOSITIONS.

§ 88. A LIST OF PREPOSITIONS WHICH GOVERN THE GENITIVE CASE.

Anstatt or *statt*, instead of: *anstatt meiner*, instead of me; or separated: *an meiner statt*.

Halber or *halben*, on account of, for the sake of.—*Halben* is employed only when the substantive is preceded by an article or pronoun; both prepositions stand after the noun; *der Freundschaft halben*, for the sake of friendship; *Alters halber*, on account of old age.

Außerhalb, on the outside: *außerhalb der Stadt*, outside the town.

* When the local adverb *wo* is compounded with *hin* and *her*, the latter are often separated from *wo* :—

Wo gehen Sie hin? Where are you going?

Wo kommen Sie her? Where do you come from?

Innerhalb, on the inside : innerhalb des Hauses, inside the house.

Oberhalb, above : oberhalb des Schlosses, above the palace.

Unterhalb, below : unterhalb des Berges, below the mountain.

Diesseits, on this side of : diesseits des Flusses, on this side of the river.

Jenseits, on the farther side of : jenseits des Grabes, beyond the grave.

Kraft, by virtue of : kraft seines Amtes, by virtue of his office.

Laut, according to, conformably to : laut seines Briefes, according to his letter.

Trotz, in spite of : trotz des Verbotes, in spite of the prohibition.

Mittelft, vermittelft, by means of.

Ungeachtet (or ohneachtet), notwithstanding ; may precede or follow the case : des Regens ungeachtet, notwithstanding the rain.


um...willen, for the sake of (always separate) : um's Himmels willen, for heaven's sake.

Unweit, not far from : unweit des Dorfes, not far from the village.

Während, during : während der Schlacht, during the battle.

Vermöge, by the power of, by means of : vermöge seines Fleißes by means of his industry.

Wegen, because of, on account of ; may be put before or after the substantive : wegen seines Betragens, on account of his conduct.

 **Außer**, längs, Zusage, see below.

§ 89. PREPOSITIONS WHICH GOVERN THE DATIVE CASE.

Aus, out of : aus der Kirche kommen, to come out of church.

Außer, out of : außer Gefahr, out of danger. *Note*, außer governs the genitive in one instance : außer Landes, abroad.

Bey, near, with, on : *ich stand bey ihm*, I stood near him ; *sie wohnt bey ihrer Schwester*, she lives with her sister ; *bey seiner Ankunft*, at his arrival.

Binnen, within : *binnen acht Tagen*, within eight days.

Entgegen, towards, against ; stands always after the substantives : *er kam mir entgegen*, he came to meet me.

Gegenüber, opposite ; stands after the noun : *der Kirche gegenüber*, opposite the church.

Längs, along, by the side of : *längs dem Flusse*, by the side of the river. This preposition is sometimes used with the genitive.

Mit, with : *gehen Sie mit mir*, go with me.

Nach, after, to, according to : *Sie kamen nach mir*, you came after me ; *ich gehe nach London*, I am going to London. In the signification of *according to*, it may be put after its substantive, unless the latter should be followed by another substantive : *der Beschreibung nach*, according to the description ; *nach der Beschreibung des Fremden*, according to the description of the foreigner.

Nächst, or *zunächst*, close by ; the latter to be placed after the substantive.

Nebst, together with : *nebst meiner Tante*, together with my aunt.

Sammt, together with : *sammt meinen Schwestern*, together with my sisters.

Seit, since* : *seit der Ankunft meines Freundes*, since the arrival of my friend.

Von, of, from, by : *ich rede von ihr*, I speak of her ; *ich lernte es von ihm*, I learned it from him ; *von wem ist dieses Buch geschrieben*, by whom has this book been written.

* The English adverb *since*, is rendered in German by *seitdem* : *seitdem ich hier bin*, since I am here.

Zu, to, by, on : kommen Sie zu mir, come to me ; reisten Sie zu Wasser ? Did you travel by water ? Nein, ich gieng zu Pferde, no, I went on horseback.

Zufolge, conformable, in consequence ; governs the dative when it stands after its substantives, but when it stands before it, it governs the genitive : zufolge Ihres Briefes, or Ihrem Briefe zufolge, in consequence of your letter.

Zuwider, contrary, opposed ; stands always after the substantive : den Gesetzen zuwider, contrary to the laws.

§ 90. PREPOSITIONS WHICH GOVERN THE ACCUSATIVE.

Durch, through : ich gieng durch die Stadt, I went through the town.

Für, for : ist der Brief für mich ? Is the letter for me ?

Gegen, towards, against, to : sie ist freundlich gegen mich, she is friendly towards me ; ich bin gegen den Krieg, I am against war ; sie ist sehr gut gegen die Armen, she is very good to the poor.

Gen is an abbreviation for gegen, and is seldom used : gen Himmel, towards heaven.

Ohne, without : ohne dich kann ich nicht leben, without thee I cannot live.

Sonder, without ; occurs only in the phrase : sonder Zweifel, without doubt.

Um, around, concerning, for : wir giengen um den Park, we went round the park ; ich bin um ihn besorgt, I am apprehensive about him : ich spiele nie um Geld, I never play for money ; wie steht es um Ihre Gesundheit ? How is it with respect to your health ?

§ 91. PREPOSITIONS REQUIRING THE DATIVE OR ACCUSATIVE.

An, at, near, on, in, close to any thing	Neben, near, at the side of Ueber, over, above
Auf, on, upon, in	Unter, below, among
Hinter, behind	Vor, before, in front of, ago
In, in or into	Zwischen, between.

These prepositions govern the dative when they denote permanent locality or motion within a place ; but when they denote a motion from one place to another, they govern the accusative. This motion may be mental or physical, as will be seen by the following examples :—

WITH THE DATIVE.

WITH THE ACCUSATIVE.

An.

Wir sitzen an dem Tische, we are seated near the table.	Setzen Sie sich an den Tisch, sit down by the table.
Es war an einem Feiertag, it was on a holiday.	Ich denke oft an Sie, I often think of you.
Er starb an einem Fieber, he died of a fever.	Ich schrieb an meine Schwester, I wrote to my sister.

Auf.

Das Buch liegt auf dem Tische, the book lies on the table.	Legen Sie das Buch auf den Tisch, lay the book on the table.
Er ist auf dem Ballte gewesen, he has been at the ball.	Ich gehe auf den Ball, I am going to the ball.

Hinter.

Er stand hinter mir, he stood behind me.	Er stellte sich hinter mich, he placed himself behind me.
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WITH THE DATIVE.

Hinter meinem Hause steht ein
Baum, behind my house
stands a tree.

WITH THE ACCUSATIVE.

Ich habe einen Baum hinter
mein Haus gepflanzt, I have
planted a tree behind my
house.

I n.

Sie ist in der Küche, she is
in the kitchen.

Ich las in Ihrem Buche, I was
reading in your book.

Sie ging in die Küche, she
went into the kitchen.

Schreiben Sie Ihren Namen in
das Buch, write your name
in the book.

N e b e n.

Er stand neben mir, he stood
near me.

Er stellte sich neben mich, he
placed himself near me.

U e b e r.

Der Schlüssel hängt über der
Thür, the key hangs over
the door.

Ich gieng heute über die Brücke,
I went to-day over the
bridge.

U n t e r.

Ein Mann stand unter dem
Baum, a man stood under
the tree.

Wir fanden ihn unter dem Volke,
we found him among the
people.

Der Hund legte sich unter den
Baum, the dog laid him-
self under the tree.

Er gieng unter das Volk, he
went among the people.

V o r.

Es stand ein Kind vor dem
Hause, a child stood before
the house.

Ich pflanzte den Baum vor
das Haus, I planted the
tree before the house.

WITH THE DATIVE.

WITH THE ACCUSATIVE.

Zwischen.

Ich saß zwischen ihnen, I sat Er setzte sich zwischen sie, he
between them. took a seat between them.

§ 92. CONTRACTION OF PREPOSITIONS WITH THE DEFINITE ARTICLE.

am	for	an dem	im	for	in dem
anß	„	an daß	vorß	„	vor daß
aufß	„	auf daß	vom	„	von dem
beim	„	bei dem	unterm	„	unter dem
durchß	„	durch daß	überß	„	über daß
fürß	„	für daß	zum	„	zu dem
inß	„	in daß	zur	„	zu der

Several prepositions are contracted with the adverbs *hier* and *da*, and *wo*. But these contractions are commonly employed when they refer to lifeless things, and not to persons.

When the preposition begins with a vowel, *n* or *r* is added to the adverbs, for the sake of euphony:—

baran, thereat	woran, whereat
darauf, thereon	worauf, whereon
daraus, thereout	woraus, whereout
daben, thereby, near it, near them	woben, whereby
dadurch, thereby	wodurch, whereby
dafür, for it, for them	wofür, wherefore
damit, therewith	womit, wherewith
darin, therein	worüber, whereon
darüber, thereon, thereover	wovon, whence
darunter, thereunder	wozu, whereto
davon, thence, of it, of them	hierauf, hereon, or hereupon
dazwischen, between that	hierauf, from here, or hence

The exact meaning of the above can be acquired only by use, particularly by reading German authors. The following few sentences will show the use of some of them.

Erinnern Sie mich doch daran.	Remind me of it.
Haben Sie dieses Buch gekauft?	Have you bought this book?
Ja, ich habe zwei Thaler dafür gegeben.	Yes, I have given two dollars for it.
Ich gab Ihnen mein Messer.	I gave you my knife.
Was haben Sie damit gemacht?	What have you done with it?
Sie können sich darauf verlassen.	You may depend upon it.
Ihr neues Haus ist hübsch.	Your new house is pretty.
Sind Sie darin gewesen?	Have you been in it?
Haben Sie alle Ihre Birnen gegessen?	Have you eaten all your pears?
Nein, ich habe nur zwei davon gegessen.	No, I have only eaten two of them.
Wozu brauchen Sie dieses Messer?	For what do you use this knife?

§ 93. CONJUNCTIONS.

Conjunctions are words which serve to connect simple sentences together, and express the relation of one sentence to another. The following is an alphabetical list of all the conjunctions.

Note.—Those marked (X) remove the simple tenses of the verb (or in compound tenses, the auxiliary), to the end of the sentence (see rules on the construction, § 99, Rule 17). Those marked (||) require the nominative after the verb, when they stand at the head of a sentence; but the following six may stand at the head of a sentence, without affecting the order of words: *aber, allein, denn, oder, sondern, und.*

LIST OF CONJUNCTIONS.

Aber, but.

Allein, but.

✕ Als, as, when ; als implies a time when any thing happened, and is often mistaken for wenn : als ich nach London kam, when I came to London.

|| Also, so, thus, therefore.

|| Auch, also.

✕ Auf daß, in order that ; synonymous with damit, expresses design or purpose.

✕ Bevor, before ; refers to time only.

✕ Da, since, as ; is used in an explanatory meaning : da meine Mutter krank war, konnte ich nicht kommen, as my mother was ill, I could not come.

|| Dafern, if, in case that ; (not much used).

|| Daher, thence, therefore.

✕ Damit, in order that.

|| Dann (or alsdann), then ; expresses time.

|| Darum, on that account, for that reason.

✕ Daß, that.

Denn, for.

|| Dennoch, notwithstanding.

|| Deshalb, on that account, for that reason.

|| Desto (see je).

|| Deswegen, for that reason, therefore.

Doch, yet, nevertheless, however.

✕ Ehe, before, sooner than ; ehe ich zu Hause gehe, will ich einen Hut kaufen, before I go home, I will buy a hat.

Entweder, either ; is always followed by oder.

✕ Falls (im Falle), in case that.

|| Ferner, further, moreover.

|| Folglich, consequently.

|| hingegen, on the other hand.

✕ Je, the, followed by desto, the: je eher desto besser, the sooner the better. *Note*, Some authors use je twice: je eher je besser, the sooner the better.

|| Jedoch, the same as doch.

✕ Je nachdem, according as.

✕ Indem, while, since.

|| Indessen, in the meanwhile, however.

|| Ingleichen, likewise.

|| Kaum, scarcely.

|| Within, consequently.

✕ Nachdem, after; refers to a preceding event.

Nämlich, namely.

|| Nicht allein or nicht nur, not only; followed by sondern auch, but also.

|| Noch, nor; as a conjunction* has a negative power (like the English *nor*) after weder, neither: weder du noch ich, neither thou nor I.

✕ Nun, no; is sometimes used as a conjunction, denoting a logical cause.

✕ Ob, if, whether: fragen Sie ihn, ob er kommen wird, ask him whether he will come.

✕ Obgleich, obgleich, obwohl, though, although; these conjunctions are frequently divided: ob ich gleich nur Wasser trinke, so bin ich doch gesund, although I drink only water, I am very healthy.

✕ Seit, seitdem, since, from the time that.

So, so, thus, as: Wasser ist so gut als Wein, water is as good as wine. So is also used to connect principal sentences with secondary ones, when the latter begins with a conjugation: wenn Sie gehen, so gehe ich auch, if you go, I shall go also. (See rules on construction.)

* Noch is also an adverb: noch nicht, not yet.

✕ So...auch, however: so spät es auch seyn mag, however late it may be.

Sondern, but; is only used after a negative: das Papier ist nicht schwarz, sondern weiß, the paper is not black but white; sie war nicht nur jung, sondern hübsch, she was not only young, but also pretty.

|| Sonst, else, otherwise.

|| Theils. .theils, partly...partly.

|| Uebrigens, as for the rest, however.

|| Ueberdies, besides.

Und, and.

✕ Ungeachtet, notwithstanding, although.

✕ Während, while.

Wann, when; an interrogative. (See wenn.)

Weber, neither; is followed by noch, nor: weder du, noch ich, neither thou nor I. (See noch.)

✕ Weil, because.

✕ Wenn, if, when; wenn can never be used to express the English *whether*. (See ob.)

✕ Wenn gleich, wenn schon, wenn auch, although; are synonymous with obgleich, ob schon, ob wohl, and are separated in the same way.

✕ Wie, how, as: ich weiß wie alt er ist, I know how old he is; es ist, wie ich ihnen sagte, it is as I told them.

✕ Wie...auch, however: wie sehr ich ihn auch bat, however much I entreated him.

✕ Wiewohl, though or although.

Wo, where; is an abverb of place: Wo ist er? Where is he?

As a conjunction it is used for wenn, in a few phrases only: wo nicht, if not; wo möglich, if possible.

✕ Wofern, if.

|| Wohl, indeed, perhaps: er kommt wohl heute, he is perhaps coming to-day.

|| Zwar, indeed, it is true; generally followed by aber, allein, doch.

§ 94.—INTERJECTIONS.

ach! alas!
 ah! ah!
 ei! eh! heigh!
 halt! stop!
 he! he!
 hurra! hurra!
 holla; holla!

leider! alas! unfortunately!
 o! O! oh!
 pfui! fy!
 weh! woe!
 wohl! well then!
 o weh mir! Oh dear, me!
 wohl mir! happy I!

ON THE USE OF CASES.

§ 95.—*The Nominative.*

The nominative answers to the questions: *Who? What?*

The subject of the sentence stands thus:—

Der Mensch ist sterblich.

Man is mortal.

Die Seele ist unsterblich.

The soul is immortal.

Ich bin glücklich.

I am happy.

The following verbs govern the nominative:—

seyn, to be

werden, to become

bleiben, to remain

scheinen, to seem

heißen, to be called.

Examples:—

Ich bin ein Soldat.

I am a soldier.

Ich bin ein Soldat geworden.

I have become a soldier.

Ich werde immer Ihr Freund
 bleiben.

I shall always remain your
 friend.

Er scheint nicht mein Freund zu
 seyn.

He does not appear to be my
 friend.

Wie heißt Ihr Freund?

What is the name of your
 friend?

§ 96.—*The Genitive.*

The genitive expresses possession or dependence. Ex.:—

Die Schuldigkeit des Königs.	The duty of the king.
Der Vater des Kindes.	The father of the child.
Er ist ein Freund seines Vater- landes.	He is a friend of his country.
Der Besitzer des Hauses.	The possessor of the house.

The genitive is also required after the following adjectives:—

bedürftig, in want of	eingedenk, mindful
bedürftig, in need of	gewiß, certain
bewußt, conscious	kennt, acquainted
müde, tired of	verloren, losing
theilhaft, participating in	würdig, worthy
überdrüssig, tired with	unwürdig, unworthy.

The following verbs require the person in the accusative, and the thing or cause in the genitive:—

anklagen, to accuse	erinnern (sich), to remember
bedürfen, to be in need of	ermächtigen (sich), to lay hold of, to seize
beschuldigen, to accuse	schonen, to spare
enthalten (sich), to abstain	spotten, to deride.
entbehren, to dispense with	
erbarmen (sich), to take pity	

In English the genitive case is expressed by the preposition *of*, but there are many phrases which require that preposition in English, where the Germans make use of the preposition *von* with the dative. Examples:—

The size of Paris.	Die Größe von Paris.
A man of talent.	Ein Mann von Talent.
She is the mother of six children.	Sie ist die Mutter von sechs Kindern.
This clock is (made) of wood.	Diese Uhr ist von Holz.
The king of England.	Der König von England.
None of us.	Keiner von uns.
Do you speak of me?	Sprechen Sie von mir?
A collection of shells.	Eine Sammlung von Muscheln.

§ 97.—*The Dative.*

The dative gives, and answers to the question: *To whom?*
To which? Examples:—

Gieb dem Kinde einen Kuß.	Give (to) the child a kiss.
Geben Sie mir das Buch.	Give (to) me the book.
Ich vergebe es Ihnen.	I forgive it (to) you.

The dative is also used after the following verbs:—

antworten, to answer	*leihen, to lend
begegnen, to meet	melden, to announce
*bieten or anbieten, to offer	nachgeben, to yield, to give way
befehlen, to command	rathen, to advise
beistehen, to assist	sagen, to say, to tell
danken, to thank	schmeicheln, to flatter
dienen, to serve	*senden, to send
drohen, to threaten	*schuldig seyn, to owe
*geben, to give	*verbieten, to forbid
glauben, to believe	*versprechen, to promise
*gönnen, not to grudge	*zeigen, to show.
gleichen, to resemble	
helfen, to help	

Note.—Those marked (*) govern an accusative of the thing and a dative of the person.

The following phrases with the dative deserve attention.

Es wird mir bange.	I am getting alarmed.
Es thut mir leid.	I am sorry.
Es steht Ihnen frei.	You are at liberty.
Es träumte mir.	I dreamed.
Der Kopf thut mir weh.	My head aches.
Es fällt mir schwer.	It is difficult to me.
Es geht mir gut.	I am doing well.
Erlauben Sie mir, Sie zu begleiten.	Permit me to accompany you.

§ 98. *The Accusative.*

The accusative answers to the question: *Whom?* and *What?*

The verb *haben*, *to have*, and active verbs generally govern this case:—*Er hat einen Sohn*, he has a son.

Substantives expressing relation of time in a definite manner, are put in the accusative:—

Ich bin diesen Morgen wohl. *I am well this morning.*

Note.—The accusative case is also used in dating letters. *Ex:—Monday, the 24th May, Montag, den 24sten May.*

§ 99. THE GERMAN CONSTRUCTION.

There are two kinds of sentences, viz., principal sentences and dependent sentences.

A principal sentence is one that contains the principal subject and principal verb, and does not begin with a conjunction or a relative pronoun. Such a phrase may be understood by itself. Example:—*Alle Menschen sind sterblich*, all men are mortal.

A dependent sentence generally begins with a conjunction or a relative pronoun, and cannot be understood without a principal sentence. Examples:—

1. Ich sah das Pferd, welches sie kauften.

I saw the horse which you bought.

Ich sah das Pferd—is here the principal sentence, and, welches Sie kauften, the dependent sentence.

2. Das Buch, welches sie sehen, ist neu.

The book which you see, is new.

Das Buch ist neu—is here the principal sentence, and, welches Sie sehen, is the dependent sentence.

The construction of the foregoing and several succeeding sentences resembles the English.

RULES FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF PRINCIPAL SENTENCES.

I. A principal sentence formed by the aid of a simple tense and in direct order of construction, is generally arranged as in English. Examples:—

Ich bin glücklich, I am happy.

Der Knabe schreibt, the boy writes.

Ich gieng nach Bristol, I went to Bristol.

Mein Vater war sehr gesund, my father was very healthy.

II. When a principal sentence is formed with a compound tense, the infinitive or participle is placed at the end of the sentence. Examples:—

Ich habe Ihren Bruder gesehen, I have seen your brother.

Mein Freund ist krank gewesen, my friend has been ill.

Wir werden bald da seyn, we shall soon be there.

Sie hat einen Brief geschrieben, she has written a letter.

Ich bin in Deutschland gewesen, I have been in Germany.

III. The dative usually precedes the accusative, unless the latter be a personal pronoun. Examples :—

Er hat mir den Brief gegeben, he has given me the letter.

Er hat ihn seinem Vater gegeben, he has given it to his father.

Obs.—In the last sentence the accusative *ihn*, being a personal pronoun, stands before the dative. (See Rule VIII.)

IV. When one of these cases is a pronoun and the other a substantive, the pronoun always precedes the substantive; but if the pronoun is preceded by a preposition, it stands after the noun. Examples :—

Ich gab ihm das Buch, I gave him the book.

Ich sandte den Brief an ihn, I sent the letter to him.

Obs.—In the last sentence the pronoun is preceded by a preposition, and therefore stands after the noun.

V. When there are two personal pronouns, the accusative stands before the dative :—

Er gab es mir, he gave it to me.

VI. Adverbs of time and adverbial substantives of time are placed before those of place. Examples :—

Ich war gestern in Bristol, I was in Bristol yesterday.

Gehen Sie morgen nach Bristol? Are you going to Bristol to-morrow?

Ich werde diesen Morgen nach Bristol gehen, I shall go to Bristol this morning.

VII. Adverbs of time and adverbial substantives of time stand also usually before the object :—

Ich habe heute einen Brief geschrieben, I have written a letter to-day.

VIII. When the substantive is preceded by a preposition, it usually stands after other cases.

Er trug den Rock zu dem Schneider, he carried the coat to the tailor.

Ich schrieb einen Brief an meine Schwester, I wrote a letter to my sister.

IX. Reflective pronouns precede other cases of the sentence :—

Er hat sich mit seinem Bruder versöhnt, he has reconciled himself to his brother.

X. Adverbs can never be placed between the nominative and the verb :—

Ich war niemals (or nie) in Rom, I never was in Rome.

XI. Negatives used with simple tenses are generally placed last, and with compound tenses, before the participle or infinitive :—

Ich sah Ihren Bruder nicht, I did not see your brother.

Ich habe Ihren Bruder nicht gesehen, I have not seen your brother.

Note.—When the negative refers to only one part of the sentence, nicht is placed before that part :—

Ich werde nicht vor sechs Uhr hier seyn, I shall not be here before six o'clock.

Ich habe nicht alle meine Bücher verkauft, I have not sold all my books,

Ich mag nicht spät speisen, I do not like to dine late.

XII. When the infinitive in the second part of the sentence requires the preposition zu,* the construction is as follows :—

* See § 105.

Ich hatte das Vergnügen Ihren Bruder zu sehen, I had the pleasure to see your brother.

Ich habe das Vergnügen gehabt Ihren Bruder zu sehen, I have had the pleasure to see your brother.

XIII. When a principal sentence does not begin with the subject (or governing nominative), it is called an inverted sentence; in which case the subject must stand after the verb.

Note.—When a verb is used in a compound tense, the nominative or subject is placed after the auxiliary verb, and the infinitive or participle stands at the end of the sentence, according to Rule II.

Morgen gehe ich nach Berlin, to-morrow I go to Berlin.

Gestern war ich in Leipzig, yesterday I was at Leipzig.

Heute werde ich nach Berlin gehen, to-day I shall go to Berlin.

XIV. The prefixed particles, prepositions, and adverbs of separable compound verbs, are separated from the simple tenses and placed at the end of the whole sentence. This separation, however, takes place only in principal sentences, and in the present tense, the imperfect, and the imperative mood (see § 83).

Die Engländer sprechen das Deutsche sehr gut aus, the English pronounce German very well.

Warum nehmen Sie Ihren Hut nicht ab? Why do you not take off your hat?

DEPENDENT SENTENCES.

XV. In dependent sentences, beginning with a relative pronoun, the verb (in compound tenses, the auxiliary) is placed at the end of the sentence.

Ich sah eine Dame, welche zehn Jahre in London gewesen ist, I saw a lady who has been ten years in London.

Der Mann, welcher hier war, ist ein Franzose, the man who was here is a Frenchman.

XVI. Interrogative pronouns and adverbs are often used in a relative sense; in which case the verb is removed to the end of the sentence.

Sagen Sie mir, wer es gethan hat, tell me who has done it.

Ich weiß nicht wo er gewesen ist, I know not where he has been.

Er sagte mir nicht wem er das Geld gab, he did not tell me to whom he gave the money.

XVII. The following conjugations, which stand always at the beginning of sentences, have also the power of removing the verb to the end of the sentence:—

als	falls	ob	wenn
bevor	je	seit	weil
bis	indem	seitdem	wenngleich
da	nachdem	sobald	wiewohl
daß	obgleich	so lange	wiefern
damit	ob schon	so weit	wofern
ehe	obwohl	während	wie

XVIII. When a dependent sentence is placed before a principal one, the latter requires the nominative or subject after the verb.

Ehe ich in das Concert gehe werde ich etwas essen, before I go to the concert I shall eat something.

Nachdem wir gespeist hatten, gingen wir in das Theater, after we had dined we went to the theatre.

Seitdem ich in Bath bin habe ich noch nie getanzt, since I have been in Bath I have never danced.

XIX. When dependent sentences beginning with wenn, da, als, weil, obgleich, ob schon, are put before principal

sentences, the latter generally begin with *so*, and the subject stands after the verb, as in Rule XIX.

Wenn Sie in das Concert gehen, so gehe ich auch, if you go to the concert, I shall go also.

Da er seinen Bruder nicht fand, so gieng er nach Paris, as he did not find his brother, he went to Paris.

Obgleich er krank war, so gieng er doch aus, although he was ill he went out.

Obs.—The above *so* is sometimes omitted, but the construction remains the same.

XX. The conjunction *wenn* is, as in English, often omitted; in which case the construction is as follows:—

Hätte ich es gewußt, so würde ich es Ihnen gesagt haben, had I known it, I would have told it to you.

XXI. The participle of the auxiliary verbs of moods (§ 68) is only used when it is not accompanied by another verb: Examples—*ich habe nicht gekonnt*, I have not been able; *er hat nicht gewollt*, he did not wish (he would not); but when an infinitive precedes the participle of these verbs, the latter is also turned into an infinitive.* The following examples illustrate this rule, and should be well studied:—

Ich habe nicht kommen können (not gekonnt), I have not been able to come.

Er hat es nicht sagen wollen (not gewollt), he would not tell it.

Ich habe es nicht essen mögen (not gemocht), I did not like to eat it.

* The verbs *helfen*, to help; *heißen*, to be called or bidden; *hören*, to hear; *sehen*, to see; *lernen*, to learn, have the same peculiarity: Example—*ich habe sie singen hören* (not gehört), I have heard her sing.

Ich habe es thun müssen (not gemußt), I have been obliged to do it.

Er hat es nicht glauben wollen (not gewollt), he would not believe it.

Haben Sie meine Tochter singen hören (not gehört)? Have you heard my daughter sing?

Ich habe sie kennen lernen (not gelernt), I have become acquainted with her.

XXII. The Germans often substitute the imperfect and pluperfect tenses for the conditional, and hence appears to arise much difficulty to the English student. The following are examples of this kind :—

Sie sollten ausgegangen seyn, or, Sie hätten ausgehen sollen, you should have gone out.

Ich würde nicht gegangen seyn, or, Ich wäre nicht gegangen, I should not have gone.

Würden Sie gegangen seyn? or, Wären Sie gegangen? Would you have gone?

A FEW PECULIARITIES.

§ 100.—*The English BEFORE.*

When the English *before* is a preposition, it is expressed in German by *vor*, when an adverb by *vorher*, and when a conjunction by *ehe*.

Ich war vor Ihnen hier.

I was here before you.

Drei Tage vorher war ich in Paris.

Three days before I was in Paris.

Ehe ich ausgehe muß ich mit Ihnen sprechen.

Before I go out I must speak to you.

§ 101.—*The English AFTER.*

When *after* is a preposition, it is expressed in German by *nach*; but when a conjunction, by *nachdem*.

Ich kam nach Ihnen zu Hause.	I came home after you.
Nachdem ich das Haus untersucht hatte, kaufte ich es.	After I had examined the house I bought it.

§ 102.—*Aber, allein, sondern.*

The conjunction *allein*, always limits the preceding sentence by some objection; *aber*, on the contrary, does not always place the sentences in opposition, but sometimes only joins them. *Aber* may therefore be used instead of *allein*, but not *vice versa*.

Sondern is only used when a negative goes before. It corrects or confutes the preceding sentence. *Aber* may also be used after a negative, but it does not correct or contradict the preceding sentence. Examples—

Ich habe viele Instrumente gelernt, allein die Flöte spiele ich nicht.	I have learned many instruments, but the flute I do not play.
Der Knabe ist sehr fleißig, allein er hat kein Gedächtniß.	The boy is very industrious, but he has no memory.
Ich würde es gern thun, allein ich habe keine Zeit.	I should gladly do it, but I have no time.
Ich habe den Brief noch nicht geschrieben, aber heute werde ich ihn schreiben.	I have not yet written the letter, but to-day I shall write it.
Dies ist nicht Ihr Schirm, sondern der meinige.	This is not your umbrella but mine.
Es war nicht in Paris, sondern in London, als wir uns begegneten.	It was not in Paris, but in London, when we met.

§ 103. The verb *to be* is often, in English, followed by the infinitive of the passive voice, which is expressed in German by the infinitive of the active verb with *zu*. Example:

Die Frau ist *zu* bedauern, the woman is to be pitied.

§ 104. When in English the passive voice is applied to things, sometimes the participle present is employed; but in German the past participle is used. Example:—mein Zimmer wird gereinigt, my room is being cleaned.

§ 105.—THE USE OF THE INFINITIVE.

With the Preposition zu.

The infinitive often receives in German the addition of *zu*. This takes place:—

I. When the infinitive is to be considered the object of the sentence, as in the following phrases:—

Er fieng an *zu* lachen, he began to laugh.

Mein Vater pflegte *zu* sagen, my father used to say.

Er wagte es *zu* thun, he ventured to do it.

Er hörte auf *zu* weinen, he ceased weeping.

Ich habe nichts *zu* thun, I have nothing to do.

Ich habe nichts *zu* sagen, I have nothing to say.

Ich hoffte ihn *zu* sehen, I was in hope to see him.

Er rieth mir auszugehen, he advised me to go out.

Ich fürchte Sie *zu* beleidigen, I fear to offend you.

Er erlaubte mir *zu* bleiben, he allowed me to stay.

II. The infinitive has always *zu* before it when it denotes an intention or purpose. Examples:—

Er kam mich *zu* besuchen, he came to visit me.

Ich gieng in die Stadt, um einen neuen Hut *zu* kaufen, I went to town in order to buy a new hat.

Er verkaufte sein Haus, um seine Schulden zu bezahlen, he sold his house, in order to pay his debts.

Es war meine Absicht nach Deutschland zu reisen, it was my intention to go to Germany.

III. The infinitive receives zu after the preposition ohne, but in this case ohne does not govern the accusative :—

Er gieng weg, ohne mir ein Wort zu sagen, he went away without telling me a word.

Er that es, ohne mich zu fragen, he did it without asking me.

Ich darf es nicht thun, ohne meinen Vater zu fragen, I dare not do it without asking my father.

Several more Rules might be given, but most of them being liable to such exceptions as would mislead the student, the author has composed the following sentences, which he recommends for a careful perusal.

Ich habe das Vergnügen gehabt Ihren Vater zu sehen, I have had the pleasure of seeing your father.

Er war entschlossen es zu thun, he was determined to do it.

Ich bin begierig London zu sehen, I am desirous to see London.

Ich fange an Sie zu verstehen, I begin to understand you.

Ich bin begierig zu hören, was er sagen wird, I am curious to hear what he will say.

Haben Sie Ihrem Freunde gerathen auf das Land zu gehen?

Have you advised your friend to go to the country?

Ich habe niemals das Vergnügen gehabt Ihren Sohn zu sehen,

I have never had the pleasure of seeing your son.

Es ist nicht leicht, ein Christ zu seyn, it is not easy to be a Christian.

Es ist die Pflicht eines jeden Christen, die Unglücklichen zu trösten und zu unterstützen, it is the duty of every Christian to comfort and support the unfortunate.

THE EXERCISES.

I.

Haben, TO HAVE.

I have a book. We have books. Have you a house? The brother has a horse. My brothers have horses. They have a garden. Have they flowers? They have many flowers. The sister has a garden. Has she flowers? She has roses. My sister has flowers. Have you a horse? We have horses. I had a friend. My father has many friends. He had many books. Have you a watch? Yes.

A book, ein Buch, plur. Bücher; a house, ein Haus; the brother, der Bruder; my brothers, meine Brüder; a horse, ein Pferd; plur. Pferde; a garden, einen Garten; flowers, Blumen, many flowers, viele Blumen; roses, Rosen; the sister, die Schwester; my sister, meine Schwester; a friend, einen Freund; my father, mein Vater; many friends, viele Freunde; many books, viele Bücher; a watch, eine Uhr; yes, ja.

II.

[Rule.—When a principal sentence is formed with a compound tense, the infinitive or participle is placed at the end. Examples :—

Ich habe das Vergnügen gehabt, I have had the pleasure.

Ich werde das Vergnügen haben, I shall have the pleasure.

Werden wir das Vergnügen haben? Shall we have the pleasure?]

I have had money. Thou hast had many books. He has had two horses. Have you had fine weather? The mother has had patience. The sisters have had friends. We have had many horses. I shall have a watch. He would have bread. You would have had tea. My uncle will have patience. The boy will have a holiday. The boys have too many books. Shall we have the pleasure? We shall have rain. Let us have patience. I have always had a good appetite.

Money, Geld; two horses, zwei Pferde; fine weather, schönes Wetter; the mother, die Mutter; patience, Geduld; the sisters, die Schwestern; friends, Freunde; many horses, viele Pferde; bread, Brod; tea, Thee; my uncle, mein Oheim; the boy, der Knabe; a holiday, einen Feiertag; the boys, die Knaben; too, zu; rain, Regen; always, immer; a good appetite, einen guten Appetit.

III.

Seyn, TO BE.

I am happy. Thou art rich. The brother-in-law is poor. We are poorer. The sister is always contented. She is ill. It is cold. How cold it is! It is enough. The uncle is not rich. He is old, but she is young. Where are the children? They are in the garden. I was yesterday in the country. Why were you not there? I was ill. It is dark. It is true. How dark it is! It is so. Be so kind. You are very kind. Are you tired? I am sleepy. How sleepy you are! Where are you?

Happy, glücklich; rich, reich; the brother-in-law, der Schwager; poor, arm; poorer, ärmer; always, immer; contented, zufrieden; ill, krank; how, wie; cold, kalt; enough, genug; old, alt; but, aber;

young, jung; where? wo? the children, die Kinder; in the garden, in dem Garten; yesterday, gestern; in the country, auf dem Lande; why, warum; there, dort; dark, dunkel; true, wahr; so, so; kind, gütig; very, sehr; tired, müde; sleepy, schläfrig.

IV.

We have been successful. The grandson has been in town. We shall soon be in London. You will be rich. It would have been better. She will be angry. Let us be contented. We shall soon be there. The brother would be rich. Let us be merry. Why are you so sad? I have been very ill. I am not very well. Have you ever been in London? No, never. I have often been in Paris.

Successful, glücklich; the grandson, der Enkel; in town, in der Stadt; soon, bald; better, besser; angry, zornig; there, da; merry, lustig; so sad, so traurig; very ill, sehr krank; not very well, nicht sehr wohl; ever, je; no, never, nein, niemals; often, oft.

V.

Werden, TO BECOME.

I became angry. Your brother will become rich. He has become a soldier. We shall become tired. Why did you become angry? My son has become a merchant. The weather has become worse. It grows dark. He grew tired and sleepy. Your friend has become rich. Let us become wise. The slaves have become Christians. The trees have become green. All slaves will soon become free. I shall become impatient.

A soldier, ein Soldat; my son, mein Sohn; a merchant, ein Kaufmann; the weather, das Wetter; worse, schlechter; your friend, Ihr

Freund ; wise, weise ; the slaves, die *Slaven* ; Christians, *Christen* ;
the trees, die *Bäume* ; green, grün ; all slaves, alle *Slaven* ; free,
frei ; impatient, ungeduldig.

VI.

*The three preceding Verbs in an Inverted
Position.*

[Rule.—When a principal sentence does not begin with the subject (or governing nominative), it is called an inverted sentence, in which case the subject or nominative must stand after the verb.]

Obs.—When the compound tense of a verb is used, the subject is placed after the auxiliary, and the infinitive or participle stands at the end:—

Jetzt bin ich glücklich, now I am happy.

Gestern war ich sehr krank, yesterday I was very ill.

Heute werde ich nach Bristol gehen, to-day I shall go to Bristol.

Vielleicht werde ich nach London gehen, perhaps I shall go to London.

VII.

At present I am tired. Yesterday I was ill. The day before yesterday I was not well. To-day I am very well. Now it is fine weather. Yesterday it was very cold. To-day it is not so cold. Now I am poorer than I was. To-morrow I shall be at home. The day after to-morrow we shall be in London. At that time your son was in America. Monday you were not at home. This week I have been three times in Paris. Every where I am happy. Now I am more contented than I was.

At present, jetzt ; yesterday, gestern ; the day before yesterday, vorgestern ; to-day, heute ; than, als ; to-morrow, morgen ; at home,

zu Hause; the day after to-morrow, übermorgen; at that time, um diese Zeit; your son, Ihr Sohn; Monday, Montag; this week, diese Woche; three times, dreimal; every where, überall; more contented, zufriedener.

VIII.

Now you are in a better situation. At present I have no appetite. The day before yesterday I was in the country. To-morrow we shall have news from my sister. Next Wednesday we shall have a concert. Three days ago I was in London. Now we have not much money. In a short time we shall have more. By that undertaking your brother became rich. Perhaps he is not happy. To-day I have been less successful than yesterday.

Now, jetzt; in a better situation, in einer bessern Lage; no appetite, keinen Appetit; in the country, auf dem Lande; news, Nachrichten; from my sister, von meiner Schwester; next Wednesday, nächsten Mittwoch; a concert, ein Concert; three days ago, vor drei Tagen; much money, viel Geld; in a short time, in kurzer Zeit; more, mehr; by that undertaking, durch diese Unternehmung; less, weniger.

IX.

ACTIVE VERBS.

Note.—The English verb *to be* is never used in German before the participle present, and such expressions as, *I am painting, I was painting, I have been painting*, are rendered in German by the present, imperfect and perfect tenses. The English *do* and *did* are also expressed in German by the present and imperfect tense. Examples:—

Ich male	{ I paint I do paint I am painting
Ich malte	{ I painted I did paint I was painting
Ich habe gemalt	{ I have painted I have been painting

What have you done? I have been painting. Where do you live? I am living in Paris. Did you ever live in Rome? I lived more than three years in Rome. My brother is learning German. He likes it very much. Who has painted this picture? At what hour do you breakfast? We breakfast at 9 o'clock. Have you bought a horse? Let us play a little.

Done, gethan; to paint, malen; where, wo; to live, wohnen; more than three years, mehr als drei Jahre; my brother, mein Bruder; to learn, lernen; German, deutsch; to like, lieben; very much, sehr; Who? wer? this picture, dieses Gemälde; at what hour, um wie viel Uhr; to breakfast, frühstücken; at nine o'clock, um neun Uhr; to buy, kaufen; to play, spielen; a little, ein wenig.

X.

Active Verbs in an inverted Position.

Yesterday my friend borrowed ten pounds of me. Last year I paid twenty pounds to my tailor. Two years ago my father built a country house. Now he is living in town. Yesterday I bought a pair of shoes. To-morrow I shall examine the boys. Last year I lived in Paris. Next Wednesday I shall fetch your son. Yesterday we breakfasted at eight o'clock.

My friend, mein Freund; to borrow, borgen; ten pounds, zehn Pfund Sterling; of me, von mir; last year, voriges Jahr; to pay, zahlen; twenty, zwanzig; to my tailor, an meinen Schneider; two years ago, vor zwei Jahren; my father, mein Vater; to build, bauen; a country house, ein Landhaus; to live, wohnen; in town, in der Stadt; a pair of shoes, ein paar Schuhe; to examine, prüfen; the boys, die Knaben; last year, voriges Jahr; next Wednesday, nächsten Mittwoch; to fetch, holen; your son, Ihren Sohn; at eight o'clock, um acht Uhr.

XI.

A FEW IRREGULAR VERBS.

[Let the following irregular verbs be learned : *geben*, to give ; *wissen*, to know ; *sehen*, to see ; *schreiben*, to write ; *essen*, to eat ; *trinken*, to drink ; *thun*, to do ; *sprechen*, to speak ; *lesen*, to read.]

My father has given me a watch. I know it. Did you know it. I did.* Do you know it? I do.* Yesterday I saw you in the street. Did you see me? I did not.* I did not see you. Have you written your letter? Yes, I wrote it this morning. You do not eat much. I have eaten enough. This morning I drank two glasses of water. To-day I have not drunk any wine. What have you done? I have drunk a glass of water. Have you spoken to my father? I spoke to him this morning. Have you read Schiller's poems?

Me, *mir*; a watch, *eine Uhr*; in the street, *in der Straße*; did you see me? *sahen Sie mich?* your letter, *Ihren Brief*; this morning, *diesen Morgen*, not much, *nicht viel*; enough, *genug*; two glasses of water, *zwei Gläser Wasser*; not any wine, *keinen Wein*; a glass, *ein Glas*; to my father, *mit meinem Vater*; to him, *mit ihm*; Schiller's poems, *Schillers Gedichte*.

XII.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

Obs.—*You*, in polite conversation, is to be rendered in German by *Sie* and not by *Ihr*. (See § 33.)

* The English expressions *I do* and *I did*, in the above signification are expressed in German by *ja* (which means *yes*); *I do not* and *I did not* is expressed by *nein* (which means *no*).

[Rule.—After an active verb, the principal object stands in the accusative case.]

I see you. Do you see me? Did you see me? I saw you this morning. Where is my sister? I have not seen her. Have you seen her? I saw her to-day. Is she at home? Are your sisters at home? They are not at home. Have you seen them? I saw them just now. Where are they? They are at church. Give me (dative) the penknife. I gave it to you. I gave you (dative) the pen.

My sister, meine Schwester; at home, zu Hause; your sisters, Ihre Schwestern; just now, so eben; at church, in der Kirche; the penknife, das Federmesser; the pen, die Feder.

XIII.

(Grammar §§ 30 and 31.)

Where is my watch? It is here. Have you seen my sister? I have seen her. She is here. Where is my hat? I have not seen it. Here it is. Have you my book? I have it. Where is it? Here it is. Where are the books? Here they are. Where is the boy? Call him. Is this ink black? No, it is blue. Have you seen my garden? I have seen it. I have not seen it. Where are my gloves? They are here.

My watch, meine Uhr; my hat, mein Hut (masc.); my book, mein Buch (neuter); the books, die Bücher; the boy, der Knabe; to call, rufen; this ink, diese Tinte (fem.); black, schwarz; blue, blau; my garden, meinen Garten (masc.); my gloves, meine Handschuhe.

XIV.

(Grammar, § 32.)

There are many strangers here. Are they Germans? No, they are Frenchmen? There is somebody at the door.

Is it a woman? No, it is a man. It is only a boy. There are two ladies in the room. Are they young ladies? How many are there? There are two. Take these flowers. They are roses and lilies.

Many strangers, viele Fremde; Germans, Deutsche; Frenchmen, Franzosen; somebody, jemand; at the door, an der Thür; a woman, eine Frau; a man, ein Mann; only a boy, nur ein Knabe; two ladies, zwei Damen; young ladies, junge Damen; take these flowers, nehmen Sie diese Blumen; roses and lilies, Rosen und Lilien.

XV.

CONJUNCTIVE POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

Obs.—*Your* is to be rendered by *Ihr*, *Ihre*, *Ihr*.

Where is your father? He is in the garden. Did you see my mother? I saw her. I saw your mother. Her aunt has bought a house. My son knows your daughter very well. Does he know my brother? Where is my watch? Have you seen my watch? I have sold my garden? Have you sold your garden? I have sold my country house. Our neighbours have sold their horses.

In, *in* (governs the dative); the aunt, die Tante; to know, kennen; sold, verkauft; country house, Landhaus; our neighbours, unsere Nachbarn.

XVI.

ABSOLUTE POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

Obs.—*Yours* must be rendered by *der Ihrige*, *die Ihrige*, *das Ihrige* (or by *Ihrer*, *Ihre*, *Ihres*).

Your kitchen is not so large as mine. I saw my sister, and also yours. My brother is not so young as yours. His native country is also mine. Was it my cousin or

yours? It was mine. Is it your pen? No, it is hers. I think it is mine. My father is poor, and yours is rich. This book is mine. Whose book is this? It is mine. I thought it was yours.

Your kitchen, Ihre Küche; not so young, nicht so jung; his native country, sein Vaterland; my cousin, mein Vetter; your pen, Ihre Feder; I think, ich denke; this book, dieses Buch; whose book is this? wessen Buch ist dies? I thought, ich dachte.

XVII.

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

This is my house. This is my garden. This is my daughter. These are my children. Are these your children? This water is good. This gentleman is very rich. That umbrella is mine. Here are two pens; take this (one). This is the same gentleman. Is this the same bird? I have never seen such a horse. He who told it to you is a German. This apple is not ripe. This pen writes well. This book is very dear. That window is open.

My daughter, meine Tochter; my children, meine Kinder; water, Wasser (neuter); gentleman, Herr; the bird, der Vogel; the umbrella, der Schirm; two pens, zwei Federn; never, nie, or niemals; a German, ein Deutscher; apple, Apfel (masc.); ripe, reif; writes well, schreibt gut; dear, theuer; window, Fenster; open, offen.

XVIII.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

[Rule.—Relative pronouns remove the verb (in compound tenses the auxiliary) to the end of the relative or dependent sentence.* Examples:—

* For an explanation of dependent sentences, see § 99.

1. Hier ist das Buch, welches Sie gekauft haben, here is the book which you have bought.
2. Das Buch, welches Sie heute kauften, ist hier, the book which you bought to-day is here.
3. Das Buch, welches Sie gekauft haben, ist hier, the book which you have bought is here.]

The book which I am reading is well written. The lady whom you saw is ill. The child (whom) you saw is only four years old. The book which I have bought is well written. The paper which you bought yesterday is bad. Here is the gentleman of (von, with the dative) whom I spoke. Here are the flowers which I bought. The man whose sister you saw is dead. This (dies) is the knife which your brother gave me.

To read, lesen; well written, gut geschrieben; the lady, die Dame; ill, krank; the child, das Kind; only, nur; years, Jahre; old, alt; bad, schlecht; here, hier; the gentleman, der Herr; the flowers, die Blumen; dead, todt; the knife, das Messer.

XIX.

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

Who is there? Who did that? What will you have? What do you say? Who said that (das)? Whose pen is this? Who told it to you (Ihnen)? Which book will you have? Whose books are those (das)? To whom did I give my watch? Whose pen is this? To whom does this hat belong? What sort of man is your coachman?

There, da; to belong, gehören; your coachman, Ihr Kutscher.

XX.

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

Somebody knocks. Is there (ist) nobody here? There is (es ist) nobody here. I have been a few days in the country. There are (es sind) very few people here. Have you many children? I have none. Have you any money? I have no money. I have none. Every one knows his business. I have lost everything. Have you seen many people? I saw only a few. They are building a church.

To knock, klopfen; a few days, einige Tage; in the country, auf dem Lande; people, Leute; children, Kinder; money, Geld; to know, kennen; his business, sein Geschäft; lost, verloren; only, nur; to see, sehen.

XXI.

A FEW MORE IRREGULAR VERBS.

[Let the following irregular verbs be learned : halten, to keep; fangen, to catch; finden, to find; gehen, to walk; fallen, to fall; brechen, to break.]

He kept his word. Has he kept his word? He has kept it. I have caught a bird. Where did you catch it? I caught it in my garden. Yesterday I went to (zu, with the dative) your brother. Our gardener has broken his neck. The apple fell from the tree. Yesterday I found a shilling.

His word, sein Wort; a bird, einen Vogel; in my garden, in meinem Garten; our gardener, unser Gärtner; his neck, den Hals; the apple, der Apfel; from the tree, von dem Baume; a shilling, einen Schilling.

XXII.

COMPOUND INSEPARABLE VERBS.

Obs.—The participles of these verbs do not take the augmented ge.

I have invented a new instrument. A few days ago I received a letter. When did you receive it? I received it on Wednesday. I must answer it to-day. Our neighbour has left a large fortune. I have broken the looking-glass. How much have I to pay? You have neglected your business. That has caused me much trouble.

To invent, *erfinden*; part. *erfunden*; a new instrument, *ein neues Instrument*; to receive, *erhalten*; when, *wenn*, or *wann*; to answer, *beantworten*; a large fortune, *ein großes Vermögen*; to leave, *hinterlassen*; the looking-glass, *den Spiegel*; to break, *zerbrechen*; past part. *zerbrochen*; to pay, *zu bezahlen*; to neglect, *vernachlässigen*; your business, *Ihr Geschäft*; to cause, *verursachen*; much trouble, *viele Mühe*.

XXIII.

COMPOUND SEPARABLE VERBS.

Copy this letter immediately. I told you to copy it. I have already copied it. Let us go out. My son is gone out. Why did you not go out? I shall soon go out. When is your son coming back? He is just come back. Take away the wine. I have taken it away. This morning the foreigner arrived from Germany. Put on your hat. Now let us go out. We shall soon come back. Now I must go away.


To copy, *abschreiben*; this letter, *diesen Brief*; immediately, *so gleich*; to tell, *sagen* (governs the dative); already, *schon*; to go out,

ausgehen ; soon, bald ; when, wann ; to come back, zurückkommen ; just, so eben ; to take away, wegnehmen (irr.) ; this morning, diesen Morgen ; to arrive, ankommen (irr.) ; the foreigner, der Fremde ; from Germany, von Deutschland ; to put on, aufsetzen ; your hat, Ihren Hut ; to go away, weggehen (irr.)

XXIV.

My business brings me in three hundred a year. In an hour's time I shall send the boy away. Last week I began to learn German. You pronounce it very well. The English pronounce German very well. My son is just come back from Germany. The moon rose this evening at ten o'clock. The merchant set off yesterday. This morning he came back. Now I have finished these exercises.

Business, Geschäft (neut.) ; to bring in, einbringen (dative) ; three hundred a year, drei hundert Pfund Sterling des Jahres ; in an hour's time, in einer Stunde ; to send away, wegschicken ; the boy, den Knaben ; to begin, anfangen ; German, deutsch ; to pronounce, aussprechen ; very well, sehr gut ; the English, die Engländer ; the moon, der Mond ; to rise, aufgehen ; at ten o'clock, um zehn Uhr ; to set off, abreisen ; finished, beendet ; these exercises, diese Aufgaben.

 The continuation of the above Exercises will be found in the Author's little work, called "*Exercises for Speaking German.*"

VOCABULARY

OF THE MOST NECESSARY WORDS.

NOUNS.

N. B.—The numbers (1), (2), (3), (4), refer to the declensions, and the letters [ä], [ö], [ü], signify that the vowel is changed in the plural.

Gott (4), [ö], God	das Vergnügen (2), pleasure
Jesus Christus, Jesus Christ	der Muth (4), courage
die Welt (1), the world	die Geduld (1), patience
die Erde (1), the earth	die Ehre (1), honour
der Mond (4), the moon	der Durst (4), thirst
ein Stern <i>m.</i> (4), a star	der Hunger (2), hunger
die Sonne (1), the sun	die Luft (1), [ü], air
ein Engel (2), an angel	das Feuer (2), fire
ein Christ (3), a Christian	das Wasser (2), water
ein Jude (3), a Jew	das Wetter (2), the weather
die Liebe (1), love	der Wind (4), the wind
die Wahrheit (1), truth	der Regen (2), the rain
die Güte (1), goodness, kindness	der Schnee (2), the snow
die Seele (1), the soul	das Eis (4), the ice
der Mensch (3), man	der Donner (2), the thunder
die Hoffnung (1), hope	der Sturm (4), the storm
eine Thräne (1), a tear	das Licht (4), [er], the light, the candle
der Traum (4), [ä], the dream	der Regenbogen (2), the rainbow
der Schlaf (4), sleep	
die Gesundheit (1), health	
die Schönheit (1), beauty	

ein Stein <i>m.</i> (4), a stone	der Käse (2), the cheese
der Berg (4), the mountain	ein Stück <i>n.</i> (4), a piece
der Hügel (2), the hill	das Rindfleisch (4), beef
das Meer (4), } the sea	das Kalbfleisch (4), veal
die See (1), }	das Hammelfleisch (4), mutton
der Strom (4), [ð], the stream	das Lammfleisch (4), lamb
der Fluß (4), [û], the river	der Schinken (2), ham
der Schatten (2), the shadow	das Schweinefleisch (4), pork
der Hafen (2), the harbour	eine Gans (1), [â], a goose
der Canal (4), the canal	eine Taube (1), a pigeon
das Frühstück (4), breakfast	eine Ente (1), a duck
das Mittagessen (2), dinner	ein Rebhuhn <i>n.</i> (4), [û], a partridge
das Abendessen (2), supper	ein Fasan <i>m.</i> (3), a pheasant
der Thee (2), tea	ein Hase <i>m.</i> (3), a hare
der Kaffee (2), coffee	ein Reh <i>n.</i> (4), a deer
der Rahm (4), cream	Wildpret (3), venison
die Milch (1), milk	ein Fisch <i>m.</i> (4), a fish
das Wasser (2), water	ein Lachs <i>m.</i> (4), a salmon
der Wein (4), wine	eine Scholle (1), a sole
das Bier (4), beer	ein Hecht <i>m.</i> (4), a pike
das Brod (4), bread	ein Aal <i>m.</i> (4), an eel
die Butter (1), butter	eine Forelle (1), a trout
der Zucker (2), sugar	eine Kartoffel (1), a potatoe
das Messer (2), the knife	der Kohl (4), the cabbage
die Gabel (1), the fork	Erbsen, peas
der Löffel (2), the spoon	Bohnen, beans
der Theelöffel (2), the teaspoon	der Pfeffer (2), pepper
eine Tasse (1), a cup	das Salz (4), salt
ein Teller <i>m.</i> (2), a plate	der Senf (4), mustard
eine Schüssel (1), a dish	der Essig (4), vinegar
ein Glas <i>n.</i> (4), [â], a glass	das Del (4), oil
das Fleisch (4), the meat	ein Apfel (2), [â], an apple
die Suppe (1), soup	

eine Birne (1), a pear
 eine Kirſche (1), a cherry
 eine Traube (1), a grape
 eine Pfirſche (1), a peach
 Erdbeeren, strawberries
 Himbeeren, raspberries
 Stachelbeeren, gooseberries

Johannisbeeren, currants
 eine Citrone (1), a lemon
 eine Apfelsine (1), an orange
 Weintrauben, grapes
 eine Apricoſe (1), an apricot
 eine Pflaume (1), a plum
 eine Nuß (1), [û], a nut.

der Hut (4), the hat, the bonnet
 das Halſtuch (4), [û], the cravat
 ein Kleid *n.* (4), a gown
 ein Rock *m.* (4), [ð], a coat
 der Knopf (4), [ð], the button
 eine Weſte (1), a waistcoat
 die Hosen, the trowsers
 der Mantel (2), [â], the cloak
 ein Strumpf (4), a stocking
 die Strümpfe, the stockings
 der Handschuh (4), the glove
 die Handschuhe, gloves
 ein Schuh *m.* (4), a shoe
 ein paar Schuhe, a pair of shoes
 der Stiefel (2), the boot
 die Stiefeln, the boots
 der Pantoffel (2), the slipper
 die Pantoffeln (2), the slippers
 die Uhr (1), the watch
 der Regenschirm (4), } the umbrella.
 der Schirm (4), }
 der Sonnenschirm (4), the parasol

der Stock (4), [ð], the stick
 der Ring (4), the ring
 die Kleiderbürſte (1), the clothes-brush
 der Kamm (4), [â], the comb
 eine Stecknadel (1), a pin
 ein Herr (3), a gentleman
 eine Dame (1), a lady
 ein Mann *m.* (4), [â], a man
 eine Frau (1), a woman
 ein Knabe *m.* (3), a boy
 ein Kind *n.* (4), [er], a child
 ein Mädchen *n.* (2), a girl
 der Vater (2), [â], the father
 die Mutter (1), [û], the mother
 der Sohn (4), [ð], the son
 die Tochter (1), [ð], the daughter
 der Großvater (2), the grandfather
 die Großmutter (1), [û], the grandmother
 der Enkel (2), the grandson

die Enkelinn (1), the grand-
 daughter
 der Bruder (2), [ú], the
 brother
 die Schwester (1), the sister
 der Oheim (4), the uncle
 die Tante (1), the aunt
 der Schwager (2), [á], the bro-
 ther-in-law
 die Schwägerinn (1), the sister-
 in-law
 der Nefte (3), the nephew
 die Nichte (1), the niece
 der Vetter (2), the cousin
 die Cousine (1), the cousin
 der Kopf (4), [ó], the head
 das Haar (4), the hair
 das Gesicht (4), the face

das Auge (2), the eye
 das Ohr (4), the ear
 die Nase (1), the nose
 der Mund (4), the mouth
 die Zunge (1), the tongue
 der Hals (4), the neck
 der Fuß (4), [ú], the foot
 der Arm (4), the arm
 die Hand (1), [á], the hand
 der Finger (2), the finger
 der Nagel (2), [á], the nail
 der Puls (4), the pulse
 das Blut (4), the blood
 das Herz (3), the heart
 der Zahn (4), [á], the tooth
 der Magen (2), the stomach
 die Lunge (1), the lungs.

der Frühling (4), spring
 der Sommer (2), summer
 der Herbst (4), autumn
 der Winter (2), winter
 der Sonntag (4), Sunday
 der Montag (4), Monday
 der Dienstag (4), Tuesday
 der Mittwoch (4), Wednesday
 der Donnerstag (4), Thursday
 der Freitag (4), Friday
 der Sonnabend (4), Saturday
 das Jahr (4), the year

der Monat (4), the month
 die Woche (1), the week
 der Tag (4), the day
 die Stunde (1), the hour
 eine Minute (1), a minute
 eine Secunde (1), a second
 ein Feiertag (4), a holiday
 ein Festtag, a festive day
 ein Augenblick (4), a moment
 der Januar, January
 der Februar, February
 der März, March

der April, April	der Gasthof (4), the hotel
der May, May	der Laden (2), shop, <i>also</i>
der Juny, June	shutter
der July, July	der Kaufladen (2), the shop
der August, August	das Bad (4), [á], the bath
der September, September	die Brücke (1), the bridge
der October, October	der Kirchhof (4), [ð] the
der November, November	churchyard
der December, December	das Schloß (4), [ð], the lock,
Weihnachten, Christmas	<i>also</i> the castle
Ostern, Easter	die Thür (1), the door
der Morgen (2), the morning	der Schlüssel (2), the key
der Vormittag (4), the fore- noon	die Treppe (1), the staircase
der Mittag (4), the noon	das Zimmer (2), the room
der Nachmittag (4), the after- noon	das Schlafzimmer, the bed- room
der Abend (4), the evening	das Bett (4), the bed
die Nacht (1), the night	das Fenster (2), the window
die Stadt (1), [á], the town	der Tisch (4), the table
das Dorf (4), [ð], the village	der Stuhl (4), [ü], the chair
die Straße (1), the street	der Spiegel (2), the looking- glass
die Kirche (1), the church	der Leuchter (2), the candle- stick
die Schule (1), the school	das Handtuch (4), [ú], the towel
die Bank (1), the bank	die Seife (4), soap
die Börse (1), the exchange, <i>also</i> the purse	die Küche (1), the kitchen
das Zollhaus (4), [á], the cus- tomhouse	das Feuer (2), the fire
das Haus (4), [á], the house	der Blasbalg (4), [á], the bellows
der Markt (4), [á], the market	der Garten (2), [á], the garden
der Marktplatz (4), [á], the market-place	der Stall (4), [á], the stable

der Hof (4), [ð], the court, the court-yard	eine Flasche (1), eine Bouteille (1), ein Korkzieher (2), a corkscrew	} a bottle
der Kork (4), the cork		

der Diamant (3), the diamond	das Blech (4), tin
die Perle (1), the pearl	das Quecksilber (2), quicksilver
der Ring (4), the ring	die Kreide (1), chalk
das Glas (4), [á], the glass	der Kalk (4), lime
das Gold (4), gold	der Marmor, (4), marble
das Silber (2), silver	ein Stein m. (4), a stone
das Kupfer (2), copper	das Holz (4), [ð], wood
das Messing (4), brass	der Hammer (2), the ham- mer
das Eisen (2), iron	der Nagel (2), [á], the nail
der Stahl (4), steel	die Feile (1), the file
das Zinn (4), pewter	
das Blei (4), lead	

ein Thier, n. (4), an animal	die Maus (1), [á], the mouse
der Löwe (3), the lion	die Katze (1), the cat
der Leopard (4), the leopard	der Esel (2), the ass
der Tiger (2), the tiger	das Pferd (4), the horse
der Wolf (4), [ð], the wolf	der Ochse (3), the ox
die Hyäne (1), the hyena	die Kuh (1), [ú], the cow
der Hirsch (4), the stag	das Schaafe (4), the sheep
das Reh (4), the roe	der Hund (4), the dog
der Fuchs (4), [ú], the fox	der Vogel (2), [ð], the bird
der Hase (3), the hare	der Schmetterling (4), the but- terfly
der Affe (3), the monkey	

das Korn (4), the corn
 der Weizen (2), wheat
 die Gerste, the barley
 der Hafer (2), the oats
 die Blume (1), the flower
 die Rose (1), the rose
 die Nelke (1), the pink

das Veilchen (2), the violet
 die Lilie (1), the lily
 das Vergißmeinnicht (4), the
 forget-me-not
 die Sonnenblume (1), the sun-
 flower

das Fortepiano, the pianoforte
 die Gitarre (1), the guitar
 die Flöte (1), the flute
 die Violine (1), the violin
 die Orgel (1), the organ
 das Concert (2), the concert
 die Harfe (1), the harp
 die Musik (1), the music
 ein Lied *n.* (4), a song
 der Kaiser (2), the emperor
 die Kaiserinn (1), the empress
 der König (4), the king
 die Königin, (1), the queen
 der Kronprinz (3), the crown-
 prince
 die Prinzessin (1), the prin-
 cess
 der Herzog (4), the duke
 die Herzoginn (1), the duchess
 der Graf (3), the count
 die Gräfinn (1), the countess
 der Gesandte (3), the ambas-
 sador

der General (4), the general
 der Obrist (3), the colonel
 der Major (4), the major
 der Hauptmann (4), the captain
 der Lieutenant (4), the lieute-
 nant
 der Soldat (3), the soldier
 die Armee (1), the army
 der Krieg, (4), war
 die Schlacht (1), the battle
 das Treffen (2), the skirmish
 der Feind (4), the enemy
 die Kanone (1), the cannon
 die Flinte (1), the gun, musket
 die Pistole (1), the pistol
 das Schießpulver (2), gunpow-
 der
 der Dolch (4), the dagger
 das Schwert (4), the sword
 das Schiff (4), the ship, vessel
 ein Kriegsschiff *n.*, a man of
 war

der Kaufmann (4), the merchant	die Waaren, the goods, merchandise
der Dichter (2), the poet	das Papier (4), paper
der Maler (2), the painter	die Dinte (1), the ink
der Lehrer (2), the teacher	die Feder (1), the pen
der Advocat (3), the advocate	das Federmesser (2), the pen-knife
der Richter (2), the judge	das Dintenfaß (4), [á], the inkstand
der Einsiedler (2), the hermit	der Brief (4), the letter
der Bäcker (2), the baker	die Oblate (1), the wafer
der Schneider (2), the tailor	das Siegellack (4), the sealing-wax
der Schuhmacher (2), the shoemaker	der Bleistift (4), the pencil
der Buchbinder (2), the book-binder	das Buch (4), [á], the book
der Sattler (2), the saddler	das Siegel (4), the seal
der Gärtner (2), the gardener	

Europa, Europe	ein Europäer (2), a European
Asien, Asia	ein Asiatic (3), an Asiatic
Africa, Africa	ein Afrikaner (2), an African
America, America	ein Amerikaner (2), an American
Deutschland, Germany	ein Deutscher (2), a German
England, England	ein Engländer (2), an Englishman
Frankreich, France	ein Franzose (3), a Frenchman
Italien, Italy	ein Italiäner (2), an Italian
Spanien, Spain	ein Spanier (2), a Spaniard
Rußland, Russia	ein Russe (3), a Russian
Polen, Poland	ein Pole (3), a Pole
Schweden, Sweden	ein Schwede (3), a Swede
Indien, India	ein Indianer (2), an Indian
die Türken, Turkey	ein Türke (3), a Turk
die Schweiz, Switzerland	ein Schweizer, a Swiss

ADJECTIVES.

gut, good
 ſchlecht, bad
 böſe, bad, wicked
 weiſe, wiſe
 gelehrt, learned
 fleißig, diligent
 geſchickt, ſkilful
 dumm, ſtupid, fooliſh
 ſchmußig, dirty
 rein, clean
 trocken, dürr, dry
 feucht, naß, wet
 geſund, healthy
 ungeſund, unhealthy
 kalt, cold
 heiß, hot
 kühl, cool
 warm, warm
 hell, light, bright
 dunkel, dark
 friſch, fresh
 alt, old
 neu, new
 jung, young
 zahm, tame
 wild, wild
 fremd, ſtrange
 wahr, true
 unwahr, untrue
 unwiffend, ignorant
 faul, lazy

glücklich, happy
 unglücklich, unhappy
 zufrieden, contented
 unzufrieden, discontented
 gütig, kind
 ſüß, ſweet
 bitter, bitter
 ſauer, ſour
 hart, hard
 weich, ſoft
 voll, full
 leer, empty
 ſchön, fine, beautiful
 hübſch, pretty
 häßlich, ugly
 ſtark, ſtrong
 ſchwach, weak
 ruhig, quiet
 unruhig, uneasy, unquiet
 groß, great *or* large
 klein, ſmall *or* little
 hoch, high
 nieder, low, down
 dick, thick
 dünn, thin
 kurz, ſhort
 lang, long
 hohl, hollow
 angenehm, agreeable
 unangenehm, disagreeable
 luſtig, merry

traurig, sad
 dankbar, grateful
 undankbar, ungrateful
 nützlich, useful
 unnütz, useless
 schwer, heavy, difficult
 leicht, light, easy
 reich, rich
 arm, poor
 müde, weary, tired
 hungrig, hungry
 durstig, thirsty
 langsam, slow
 aufmerksam, attentive
 tief, deep
 taub, deaf

stumm, dumb
 nöthig, necessary
 unnöthig, unnecessary
 blaß, pale
 scharf, sharp
 rund, round
 lieblich, neat, pretty
 lieb, dear
 liebenswürdig, amiable
 klug, prudent
 tugendhaft, virtuous
 aufrichtig, sincere
 beständig, constant
 unbeständig, inconstant
 barmherzig, merciful

schwarz, black
 weiß, white
 roth, red
 blau, blue
 gelb, yellow
 grün, green
 braun, brown
 hellroth, pink
 grau, grey

deutsch, German
 englisch, English
 französisch, French
 italienisch, Italian
 spanisch, Spanish
 portugiesisch, Portuguese
 russisch, Russian
 holländisch, Dutch
 lateinisch, Latin

REGULAR ACTIVE VERBS.

borgen, to borrow
 danken, to thank

dienen, to serve
 drohen, to threaten

endigen, to end
 erben, to inherit
 fegen, to clean, to sweep
 fragen, to ask
 frühstücken, to breakfast
 fühlen, to feel
 führen, to lead, to guide
 glauben, to believe
 hören, to hear
 holen, to fetch
 hoffen, to hope
 kochen, to boil
 kaufen, to buy
 leben, to live
 lehren, to teach
 lernen, to learn
 lieben, to love
 lachen, to laugh
 malen, to paint
 meinen, to mean
 mischen, to mix
 nähen, to sew

pflanzen, to plant
 prüfen, to examine
 rauben, to plunder
 reden, to speak
 reisen, to travel
 ruhen, to repose
 sagen, to say, to tell
 seufzen, to sigh
 spielen, to play
 stellen, to put (to put upright)
 setzen, to put (to set)
 stecken, to put (to stick)
 legen, to put (to lay)
 strafen, to punish
 suchen, to search
 tanzen, to dance
 trocknen, to dry
 tropfen, to drop
 zahlen, to pay
 zählen, to count
 wohnen, to live, to reside
 zeigen, to show

A FEW ACTIVE VERBS ENDING IN *ten* AND *ben*

(See Grammar, pages 41 and 42.)

arbeiten, to work
 antworten, to answer
 bluten, to bleed
 dulden, to suffer
 fürchten, to fear

kleiden, to clothe
 mieten, to hire
 schaden, to do harm
 schlachten, to slaughter
 trachten, to endeavour

FAMILIAR SENTENCES.

Guten Morgen.

Guten Nachmittag.

Guten Abend.

Gute Nacht.

Wie befinden Sie sich?

Ich hoffe Sie sind sehr wohl.

Bicmlich wohl.

Nicht sehr wohl.

Wie befindet sich Ihr Herr
Vater?

Sehr wohl, ich danke Ihnen.

Das freut mich.

Ich freue mich Sie wohl zu sehen.

Wo gehen Sie hin?

Ich gehe in den Park.

Wo sind Sie gewesen?

Ich bin auf dem Lande gewesen.

Wo kommen Sie her?

Ich komme aus der Kirche.

Wo ist Ihr Bruder?

Ich weiß nicht.

Er ist nicht hier.

Meine Schwester ist heute sehr
krank.

Ich kann es nicht glauben.

Ich glaube es nicht.

Man sagt so.

Good morning.

Good afternoon.

Good evening.

Good night.

How do you do?

I hope you are very well.

Pretty well.

Not very well.

How is your father?

Very well, I thank you.

I am glad of it.

I am glad to see you well.

Where are you going?

I am going into the park.

Where have you been?

I have been in the country.

Where do you come from?

I come from church.

Where is your brother?

I do not know.

He is not here.

My sister is very ill to-day.

I cannot believe it.

I do not believe it.

They say so.

Es ist gewiß.	It is certain.
Sie haben Recht.	You are right
Er hat Unrecht	He is wrong.
Ich denke so.	I think so.
Ich bitte um Verzeihung	I beg your pardon.
Auf Ehre.	Upon my honour.
Was machen Sie hier ?	What are you doing here ?
Was wollen Sie ?	What do you want.
Geben Sie mir.	Give me.
Von ganzem Herzen.	With all my heart.
Sagen Sie mir.	Tell me.
Ich danke Ihnen.	I thank you.
Wie viel ?	How much ?
Zu viel.	Too much.
Wie viele ?	How many ?
Wie oft ?	How often ?
Wie bald ?	How soon ?
Je eher je lieber.	The sooner the better.
Das ist recht.	That is right.
Geduld.	Patience.
Wohl gethan.	Well done.
Mit Ihrer Erlaubniß.	With your permission.
Wenn ich bitten darf.	If you please.
Darf ich Sie bitten ?	May I request you ?
haben Sie die Güte.	Be so kind.
Kann ich die Ehre haben ?	May I have the honour ?
Wo wohnen Sie ?	Where do you live ?
Wie nennen Sie das auf deutsch ?	What do you call that in German ?
Ich weiß nicht.	I do not know.
Ich habe nichts mehr zu sagen.	I have nothing more to say.

OF THE WEATHER.

Es regnet.	It rains.
Es schneit.	It snows.
Es friert.	It freezes.
Es blizt.	It lightens.
Es donnert.	It thunders.
Es hagelt.	It hails.
Es ist sehr warm hier.	It is very warm here.
Es ist heiß.	It is hot.
Heute ist es sehr kalt.	To-day it is very cold.
Wie kalt es ist.	How cold it is.
Es fängt an zu regnen.	It begins to rain.
Das Wetter ist jetzt schön.	The weather is now fine.
Es hat vorige Nacht gefroren.	It froze last night.
Jetzt scheint die Sonne.	The sun is shining now.

FOR TRAVELLING.

Vor der Abreise.

Starting.

Kutscher, wo seyd ihr?	Coachman, where are you?
Ich komme gleich.	I am coming.
Hier bin ich.	Here I am.
Ist der Wagen bereit?	Is the carriage ready?
Alles ist bereit.	All is ready.
Kellner, was habe ich zu bezahlen?	Waiter, what have I to pay?
Können Sie wechseln?	Have you any change?
Wie viele Meilen sind es von hier nach Berlin?	How many miles is it from here to Berlin?
Bringen Sie das Gepäck herunter.	Bring down the luggage.

Bringen Sie das Gepäck hinunter.

Ich bin bereit.

Sind die Wege gut?

Nicht sehr gut.

Glückliche Reise.

Take down the luggage.

I am ready.

Are the roads good?

Not very good.

A happy journey to you.

Auf dem Wege.

Ist dieß der Weg nach...?

Nein, das ist nicht der rechte Weg.

Ich will Ihnen den Weg zeigen.

Gerade zu.

Rechts.

Links.

Ist das Gepäck sicher?

Die Wege sind sehr staubig.

Wie dunkel es ist.

Es ist spät.

Es ist Zeit.

Was giebt's?

Wer ist da?

Lassen Sie uns hier absteigen.

Dieser Mann fährt gut.

Wie viel giebt man dem Postillon?

Wie lange werden wir hier bleiben?

On the Road.

Is this the way to...?

No, this is not the right way.

I will show you the way.

Straight on.

To the right.

To the left.

Is the luggage safe?

The roads are very dusty.

How dark it is.

It is late.

It is time.

What is the matter?

Who is there?

Let us alight here.

This man drives well.

How much do you give to the postilion?

How long shall we stay here?

Im Gasthose.

Können wir hier logiren ?

Zeigen Sie uns die Zimmer.

Dieses ist zu klein.

Wir wünschen ein größeres Zimmer.

Dieses ist gut.

Werden Sie einige Tage hier bleiben ?

Vielleicht.

Was haben Sie zu trinken ?

Kaffee, Thee, Wein, Bier, Chocolate und Limonade.

Bringen Sie reines Wasser.

Dieses Wasser ist nicht rein.

Bringen Sie ein reines Handtuch.

Wollen Sie das Fenster zumachen.

Um welche Zeit ist die table d'hôte ?

Um ein Uhr precis.

Kellner, haben Sie eine Zeitung ?

Wo ist der Hausknecht ?

Würsten Sie meinen Rock.

Wollen Sie meine Stiefeln putzen.

Wo ist mein Bedienter ?

Wollen Sie ihn rufen.

Wie weit ist Berlin von hier ?

Wo ist der Wirth ?

At an Inn.

Can we be accommodated here ?

Show us the rooms.

This is too small.

We wish to have a larger room.

This will do.

Shall you stay here a few days ?

Perhaps I may.

What have you to drink ?

Coffee, tea, wine, beer, chocolate, and lemonade.

Bring some clean water.

This water is not clean.

Bring a clean towel.

Please to shut the window.

At what time is the ordinary ?

At one o'clock precisely.

Waiter, have you any newspaper ?

Where is the Boots ?

Brush my coat.

Will you clean my boots.

Where is my servant ?

Will you call him.

How far is Berlin from here

Where is the landlord ?

AT DINNER.

Ist das Mittagessen fertig? or, Ist das Essen fertig?	Is dinner ready?
Noch nicht, aber es wird bald fertig seyn.	Not yet, but it will soon be ready.
Nehmen Sie Platz.	Take a seat.
Heute habe ich einen guten Appe- tit.	To-day I have a good appe- tite.
Ich bin sehr hungrig.	I am very hungry.
Dieses Fleisch ist sehr gut.	This meat is very good.
Wie finden Sie die Suppe?	How do you find the soup?
Sie essen sehr wenig.	You eat very little.
Sie haben kein Brod.	You have no bread.
Kellner, ein wenig Brod.	Waiter, a little bread.
Was wollen Sie essen?	What will you eat?
Ein wenig Kalbfleisch, wenn ich bitten darf.	A little veal, if you please.
Wollen Sie ein Glas Wein mit mir trinken?	Will you take a glass of wine with me?
Mit Vergnügen.	With pleasure.
Ihre Gesundheit.	Your health.
Ich trinke niemals Wein ohne Wasser.	I never drink wine without water.
Dieser Wein ist sehr gut.	This wine is very good.
Wie schmeckt Ihnen das Rind- fleisch?	How do you like the beef?
Ich liebe alles, was gut ist.	I like everything that is good.
Wollen Sie noch etwas essen?	Will you eat a little more?
Ich kann nichts mehr essen.	I cannot eat anything more.
Bringen Sie mir ein Glas Was- ser.	Bring me a glass of water.

TAKING A WALK.

Lasset uns ausgehen.

Let us go out.

Ich will einen Spaziergang machen.

I am going to take a walk.

Gehen Sie nach N... ?

Are you going to N. ?

Wollen Sie mit mir gehen ?

Will you go with me ?

Ich kann jetzt nicht.

I cannot now.

Ich habe jetzt keine Zeit.

I have no time now.

Ich will in einer Stunde mit Ihnen gehen.

I will go with you in an hour.

Heute ist es sehr heiß.

It is very hot to-day.

Sie gehen zu schnell für mich.

You walk too fast for me.

Gehen Sie ein wenig langsamer, wenn ich bitten darf.

Walk a little slower, if you please.

Es wird warm.

It becomes warm.

Es ist Zeit nach Hause zu gehen.

It is time to go home.

Die Sonne geht unter.

The sun is going down.

Es wird Nacht.

Night approaches.

Der Mond scheint.

The moon shines.

Die Abende sind jetzt angenehm und kühl.

The evenings are now pleasant and cool.

BREAKFAST AND TEA.

Wollen Sie Morgen mit uns frühstücken ?

Will you breakfast with us to-morrow morning ?

Um welche Zeit frühstücken Sie ?

At what time do you breakfast ?

Um neun Uhr.

At nine o'clock.

Guten Morgen.

Good morning.

Sie kommen sehr spät.
 Es thut mir leid, allein ich
 konnte nicht früher kommen.
 Setzen Sie sich.
 Hier ist ein Stuhl.
 Trinken Sie Thee oder Caffeé ?
 Ich bitte um eine Tasse Thee.
 Nehmen Sie Zucker ?
 Hier ist Zucker, Milch und Rahm.

Wollen Sie ein Ey essen ?
 Nein, ich danke Ihnen, ich esse
 nur Butterbrod.
 Nehmen Sie noch eine Tasse.
 Ich danke Ihnen, ich habe genug.
 Ich muß gehen.

You are very late.
 I am sorry for it, but I could
 not come earlier.
 Sit down.
 Here is a chair.
 Do you take tea or coffee ?
 I beg a cup of tea.
 Do you take sugar ?
 Here is sugar, milk, and
 cream.
 Will you take an egg ?
 No, thank you, I eat only
 bread and butter.
 Take another cup.
 I thank you, I have had
 enough.
 I must go.

IN THE EVENING.

Ich bin sehr müde.
 Ich bin schläfrig.
 Ich wünsche zu Bette zu gehen.
 Ist mein Bett gemacht ?
 Ich esse nie zu Abend.
 Meine Damen, ich wünsche Ih-
 nen gute Nacht.
 Kellner, wecken Sie mich am
 fünf Uhr.

I am very tired.
 I am sleepy.
 I wish to go to bed.
 Is my bed made ?
 I never take supper.
 Ladies, I wish you good
 night.
 Waiter, call me at five
 o'clock.

OF TIME.

Wie viel Uhr ist es ?	What o'clock is it ?
Es ist ein Uhr.	It is one o'clock.
Es ist halb drey Uhr.	It is half past two.
Es ist ein Viertel vor vier.	It is a quarter to four.
Es ist ein Viertel nach sechs.	It is a quarter after six.
Können Sie mir sagen, wie viel Uhr es ist ?	Can you tell me what o'clock it is ?
Es ist sehr spät.	It is very late.
Es ist beynähe zwölf Uhr.	It is almost twelve o'clock.
Es schlägt ein Uhr.	It strikes one.
Geht Ihre Uhr ?	Does your watch go ?
Meine Uhr ist abgelaufen.	My watch is not wound up.
Meine Uhr geht nicht.	My watch does not go.
Sie geht zu langsam, or sie geht nach.	It loses.
Sie geht zu geschwinde, or sie geht vor.	It gains.

ON THE GERMAN LANGUAGE.

Ich höre, Sie lernen deutsch.	I hear you are learning Ger- man
Sprechen Sie Deutsch ?	Do you speak German ?
Ein wenig.	A little.
Verstehen Sie mich ?	Do you understand me ?
Sie sprechen ein wenig zu schnell.	You speak a little too fast.
Sprechen Sie gefälligt langsa- mer.	Speak a little slower, if you please.
Jetzt verstehe ich Sie.	Now I understand you.

IN A SHOP.

Ich muß einen neuen Hut kaufen.*	I must buy a new hat.
Zeigen Sie mir einen guten Laden.	Show me a good shop.
Ich wünsche einen Hut zu kaufen.	I wish to buy a hat.
Zeigen Sie mir einige von den besten.	Show me some of the best.
Zeigen Sie mir einen andern.	Show me another.
Dieser ist viel besser.	This one is much better.
Wie viel kostet dieser?	What is the price of this?
Der genaueste Preis ist sechs Thaler.	The lowest price is six dollars.*
Das ist zu viel.	That is too much.
Sie sind zu theuer.	You are too dear.
Können Sie mir wechseln?	Can you give me change?
Wollen Sie mir den Hut schicken.	Will you send me the hat.
Hier ist meine Adresse.	Here is my address.

SOME QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Wer ist da?	Who is there?
Ich bin es.	It is I.
Wo sind Sie?	Where are you?
Ich bin hier.	I am here.
Kennen Sie meine Schwester?	Do you know my sister?
Ich kenne sie sehr gut.	I know her very well.
Ich kenne sie nicht.	I do not know her.

* A German dollar is three shillings.

Wo ist Ihr Freund?
 Er ist auf dem Lande.
 Wie oft sind Sie in Deutschland
 gewesen?
 Nur einmal.
 Wo speisen Sie heute?
 Ich speise zu Hause.
 Wo ist mein Hut?
 Hier ist er.
 Wie alt sind Sie?
 Ich bin vierzehn Jahre alt.

Where is your friend?
 He is in the country.
 How often have you been in
 Germany?
 Only once.
 Where do you dine to-day?
 I dine at home.
 Where is my hat?
 Here it is.
 How old are you?
 I am fourteen.

WRITING LETTERS.

Ist heute Posttag?
 Ich habe Briefe zu schreiben.
 Haben Sie Papier, Dinte und
 Federn?
 Können Sie mir einen Bogen
 Papier geben?
 Hier ist Papier, nehmen Sie so
 viel Sie wollen.
 Ich brauche nur einen Bogen.
 Diese Feder schreibt nicht gut.
 Die Dinte ist zu blaß.
 Haben Sie ein Siegel?
 Wo ist die Post?
 Schicken Sie den Brief auf die
 Post.
 Fragen Sie auf der Post, ob
 Briefe für mich angekommen
 sind.

Is to-day post day?
 I have letters to write.
 Have you paper, ink, and
 pens?
 Can you give me a sheet of
 paper?
 Here is paper, take as much
 as you like.
 I want only one sheet.
 This pen does not write well.
 The ink is too pale.
 Have you a seal?
 Where is the post-office?
 Send this letter to the post-
 office.
 Ask at the post-office, if
 there are any letters for
 me.

IDIOMATIC PHRASES.

Wie heißen Sie ?	What is your name ?
Was soll ich thun ?	What am I to do ?
Das geht mich nichts an.	That is nothing to me.
Ich frage nichts darnach.	I care nothing about it.
Was hilft es mir ?	What am I the better for it ?
Es wäre besser, wenn sie jetzt gingen.	You had better go now.
Er kehrt sich an niemand.	He does not mind anybody.
Er weiß weder aus noch ein.	He is sadly perplexed.
Ich halte Sie beim Worte.	I take you at your word.
Ich kann nichts dafür.	I cannot help it.
Er läßt mir sagen.	He sends me word.
Auswendig lernen.	To learn by heart.
Von ganzem Herzen.	With all my heart.
Ich wollte eben sagen.	I was going to say.
Mancher Mann.	Many a man.
Von wem sprechen Sie ?	Of whom do you speak ?
Ich sage es rund heraus.	I say it frankly.
Nehmen Sie sich in Acht.	Take care.
Ich bestehe darauf.	I insist upon it.
Vor einigen Jahren.	Some years ago.
Zweimal des Tages.	Twice a day.
Im Monat Mai.	In the month of May.
Heute über vierzehn Tage.	This day fortnight.
Das hat nichts zu sagen.	That does not signify.
Das läßt sich hören.	That is reasonable.

Es ist sein Steckenpferd.
 Es ist lange her.
 Er gab sein Jawort.
 Was giebt's?
 Ist er noch am Leben?
 Es fällt mir etwas ein.
 Es ist nicht der Mühe werth.
 Davon ist die Rede nicht.
 Es will mir nicht einfallen.
 Es geht nicht an.
 Lassen Sie mich zufrieden.
 Lassen Sie mich dafür sorgen.
 Ein naseweiser Mensch.

 Er lebt in den Tag hinein.
 Was fällt Ihnen ein?
 Es liegt mir auf der Zunge.
 Es ist heller Tag.
 Ist es Ihr Ernst?
 Sie haben Recht.
 Die Paare standen mir zu Berge.
 Endlich ist Sie unter die Haube
 gekommen.
 Es wird nichts schaden.
 Ich nehme kein Blatt vor den
 Mund.
 Ich bestehe darauf.
 Wurst wider Wurst.
 Es geschieht Ihnen ganz recht.
 Drei Pfund Zucker.
 Hundert Fuß hoch.
 Vier Buch Papier.
 Es fällt mir schwer.

It is his hobby-horse.
 It is long since.
 He gave his consent.
 What is the matter?
 Is he still alive?
 Something occurs to me.
 It is not worth while.
 That is not the question.
 I cannot hit on it.
 It will not do.
 Let me alone.
 Trust me for that.
 One who has a finger in
 every pie.
 He lives very inconsiderately.
 What an idea.
 I have it at my tongue's end.
 It is broad daylight.
 Are you in earnest?
 You are right.
 My hair stood on an end.
 At last she got married.

 It will not be amiss.
 I speak freely.

 I insist upon it.
 Tit for tat.
 It serves you right.
 Two pounds of sugar.
 A hundred feet high.
 Four quires of paper.
 I find it difficult.

Ich lerne schreiben.
 Sie haben mich zum Besten gehabt.
 Sie haben es getroffen.
 Was wollte ich doch sagen.
 Dem ist nicht zu helfen.
 Das hat nichts zu sagen.
 Der Rock sitzt gut.
 Singen Sie uns etwas vor.
 Erinnern Sie mich daran.
 Hüten Sie sich.
 Lassen Sie einen Arzt holen.
 Meine Fenster gehen in den Gar-
 ten.
 Mir ist ein Stein vom Herzen.
 Ende gut, alles gut.
 Mir nichts dir nichts.
 Die Bäume schlagen aus.
 Er wollte aus der Haut fahren.
 Er war der vorletzte.
 Er war mauſetodt.
 Er machte große Augen.
 Er machte sich aus dem Staube.
 Er schneidet gerne auf.
 Sie schlug es mir rund ab.
 Ich bin mit mir selbst nicht einig.
 Ich kann den Mann nicht ausste-
 hen.
 Er liegt in den letzten Zügen.
 Löschen Sie das Licht aus.
 Warum nicht gar.
 Es wir nichts daraus.

I am learning to write.
 They have made game of me.
 You have hit the mark.
 What was I going to say.
 There is no remedy for it.
 It does not signify.
 The coat fits well.
 Give us a song.
 Put me in mind of it.
 Be on your guard.
 Send for a physician.
 My windows look into the
 garden.
 A weight is removed from
 my heart.
 All is well that ends well.
 Without ceremony.
 The trees are budding.
 He was greatly enraged.
 He was the last but one.
 He was as dead as a stone.
 He started at it. ♦
 He ran away, he gave the
 slip.
 He is fond of boasting.
 She decidedly refused it to
 me.
 I am at a loss to decide.
 I cannot bear the man.
 He breathes his last.
 Put out the candle.
 You dont mean to say.
 It will not do.

Zünden Sie das Licht an.
 Das versteht sich.
 Das versteht sich von selbst.
 Es wird alles noch gut werden.
 Er gilt etwas bey Hofe.

Er steht unter dem Pantoffel.
 Das Schiff lag vor Anker.
 Setzen Sie Ihren Hut auf.
 Ich konnte mich des Lachens nicht
 enthalten.

Er hat sein Vermögen durchge-
 bracht.

Was soll das heißen?

Noch einmal.

Bohl möglich.

Ich zweifle daran.

Er schläft ein.

Ich bin satt.

Sie dauern mich.

Ich bedaure Sie.

Ich lebe von Milch.

Es thut nichts.

Es macht nichts.

Einen Korb geben.

Light the candle.
 That is understood.
 That is a matter of course.
 All will be well.
 He has some influence at
 court.

His wife governs him.
 The vessel rode at anchor.
 Put on your hat.
 I could not help laughing.

He has run out of his for-
 tune.

What is the meaning of that?

Once more.

It may be so.

I doubt it.

He falls asleep.

I have eaten enough.

I pity you.

I live upon milk.

It does not signify.

To refuse (in marriage).

READING LESSONS.

Die Gärtnerin und die Biene.

Eine kleine Biene flog
 Emsig hin und her, und sog
 Süßigkeit aus allen Blumen.
 Bienchen, spricht die Gärtnerin,
 Die sie bei der Arbeit trifft,
 Manche Blume hat auch Gift:
 Und du saugst aus allen Blumen?
 Ja, spricht sie zur Gärtnerin,
 Ja, das Gift laß ich darin.

Gleim.

Der Kukuk.

Ein Kukuk sprach zu einem Staar,
 Der aus der Stadt entflohen war:
 Was spricht man, sieng er an zu schreien,
 Was spricht man in der Stadt von unsern Melodien?
 Was spricht man von der Nachtigall?
 „Die ganze Stadt lobt ihre Lieder.“
 Und von der Lerche? rief er wieder.
 „Die halbe Stadt lobt ihrer Stimme Schall.“
 Und von der Amsel? fuhr er fort.
 „Auch diese lobt man hier und dort.“
 Ich muß dich doch noch etwas fragen:
 Was, rief er, spricht man denn von mir?

„Das,“ sprach der Staat, „das weiß ich nicht zu sagen;
Denn keine Seele red't von dir.“

So will ich, fuhr er fort, mich an dem Undant rächen,
Und ewig von mir selber sprechen.

Gellert.

Der Mond.

Stehst du den Mond dort stehen?
Er ist nur halb zu sehen,
Und ist doch rund und schön;
So sind oft manche Sachen,
Die wir getrost belachen,
Weil unsre Augen sie nicht seh'n.

Claubius.

Der Zeisig.

Ein Zeisig war's und eine Nachtigall,
Die einst zu gleicher Zeit vor Damons Fenster hingen.
Die Nachtigall fieng an ihr göttlich Lied zu singen,
Und Damons kleinem Sohn gefiel der süße Schall.
„Ach welcher singt von beiden doch so schön?
Den Vogel möcht' ich wirklich sehn!
Der Vater macht ihm diese Freude,
Er nimmt die Vögel gleich herein.
Hier, spricht er, sind sie alle beide;
Doch welcher wird der schöne Sänger seyn?
Getraust du dich, mir das zu sagen?
Der Sohn läßt sich nicht zweimal fragen,
Schnell weist er auf den Zeisig hin;
„Der,“ spricht er, „muß es seyn, so wahr ich ehrlich bin;

Wie schön und gelb ist sein Gefieder !
 Drum singt er auch so schöne Lieder ;
 Dem andern sieht man's gleich an seinen Federn an,
 Daß er nichts Kluges singen kann."

Gellert.

Der Nachahmer.

Ein Pfeil vom Bogen abgeschneilt,
 Flog hoch empor zum Himmelszelt,
 Und rief mit stolzem Selbstvergnügen
 Dem König Adler spöttisch zu :
 Sieh her, ich kann so hoch wie du,
 Und höher, durch die Lüfte fliegen !
 Der Adler lacht' und sprach : O Thor !
 Was hilft dir dein erborgt Gefieder ?
 Durch fremde Kraft steigst du empor,
 Und durch dich selber sinkst du nieder.

Müchler.

Der Löwe und der Fuchs.

„Herr Löwe,“ sprach der Fuchs, „ich muß
 Dir's nur gestehen ; mein Verdruß
 Hat sonst kein Ende :
 Der Esel spricht von dir nicht gut ;
 Er sagt, was ich an dir zu loben fände,
 Das wiss' er nicht ; dein Heldenmuth
 Sey zweifelhaft ; du gäbst ihm keine Proben
 Von Großmuth und Gerechtigkeit ;
 Du würdest die Unschuld, suchtest Streit ;
 Er könne dich nicht loben.“

Ein Wellchen schwieg der Löwe still;
 Dann sprach er: „Fuchs! er spreche, was er will;
 Denn was von mir ein Esel spricht,
 Das acht' ich nicht!“

G l e i m.

Wiegenlied auf der See.

Schlumre, Knabe! um uns her
 Lobt das aufgewühlte Meer.
 Höre nicht, wie unserm Boot
 Umsturz und Verzweiflung droht.

Still, o still, erzürnte Fluth!
 Sieh, wie sanft der Knabe ruht!
 Ha, wie Well' an Welle bricht!
 Schlummre fort und hör' es nicht.

Schlummre, Knabe, bis die Wuth
 Des Orkans, besänftigt ruht,
 Und, in wolkenloser Pracht,
 Mild die Sonne wieder lacht.

Schlummre, Schlummre! Gute Nacht!
 Deine Mutter weint und wacht.
 O, wie glücklich, wer in Ruh
 Unter Stürmen schläft, wie du!

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